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A HISTORY OF THE OLD PARISH OF GRESFORD, IN THE COUNTIES OF DENBIGH AND FLINT.

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(Continued from 6th Ser., Vol. iii, p. 204.)

CHAPTER I.

BURTON.

BURTON is rather a large township, containing about 2,869 acres of land. Three hundred years ago it was sometimes called "Mortyn" by Welsh genealogists who did not know the district; but this was, I have no doubt, an unreal name, produced by a perfectly linguistic mistake, from "Burton." We have only to assume, as we are quite entitled to do (see later in this paragraph), that the local pronunciation was then more like "Boorton" or "Borton" than "Burton," as now pronounced, and the evolution of "Mortyn" would often become inevitable *in the case of strangers*. If to "Borton" we prefix the word "Tref" or "Tre" (*township*), the name becomes at once "Treforton," according to the laws of linguistic change and Welsh usage. This was suggested to me by Mr. Egerton Phillimore, who pointed out how "Maldwyn" has been wrongly evolved out of "Trefaldwyn" (Baldwin's town, Mont-

gomery), where the original name was "Baldwin" not "Maldwyn." "In such names," as Mr. Phillimore says, "there would be nothing to show the average Welshman whether the letter mutated into *f* was *m* or *b*, unless he knew the history of the name. In other words, to the Welshman ignorant of the locality, "Trefortyn" might just as well mean "Morton township" as "Borton township." Those living on the spot know well enough that "Burton" was the right rendering, although they probably pronounced the latter name "Boorton," or even approximately "Borton."¹ But compilers of pedigrees, not acquainted with the district, and encountering the name "Trefortyn," may be excused for making a mistake as to the radical form. They would be the more likely to make this mistake, as the Bellotts of Burton, in the parish of Gresford, were at the same time Bellotts of *Moreton*, in the county of Chester. I have seen plenty of deeds, surveys, and other original documents relating to this township, going back to the times of Richard II, of Edward IV, and of Henry VIII; and in these when the name is not spelled "Burton," as it generally is, the form "Bourton," or "Borton," occurs, but never "Mortyn" or "Moreton." "Mortyn" is a name for this township which arose late and perished early, and occurs, so far as I know, only in the writings of sixteenth-century genealogists, and of their copyists.

The largest estate in Burton at the beginning of the seventeenth century appears to have belonged to the Santheys. Robert Santhey held there, in 1620, a capital messuage, ten tenements, and 57 parcels containing 200 (customary, or 425 statute) acres of free land. Part of this holding was in the hamlet of Hunkley, or Honkley. Moreover, by right of his wife Anne, widow of Edward Puleston, the same Robert

¹ It is right to say here that I have found among the names of the fields in *Burton*, belonging to Mr. Bellott, one given as "Moreton Meadow." I explain this by a reference to the estate of the same Mr. Bellott in *Moreton*, Cheshire.

Santhey held, for the term of her life, a free messuage and 190 statute acres of land in Allington. Also John Santhey had at the same time three tenements in Burton and 93 statute acres of free land. One of these tenements adjoined Heol Hwfa Green (see later in the chapter), and 17 acres of the land belonging thereto were in Hunkley, and had been purchased from Robert Santhey. The John Santhey above mentioned was probably second son of the aforesaid Robert Santhey, and the compiler of the very valuable annexed pedigree, which has been supplied to me by H. R. Hughes, Esq., of Kimmel Park. Samuel Santhey, Robert Santhey's eldest son, I find called "Captain Santhey;" he served, I believe, in the Parliamentary army.

I cannot identify "the capital messuage" of Mr. Robert Santhey. Perhaps it was the Town Ditch; but of this I cannot be certain. Clear it is that a considerable area of the estate was in Honkley, and that the major part of it lay in the north-west and central part of the township now being described. One of Mr. Santhey's meadows adjoined Llwydcoed (see afterwards in this chapter), which was to the north-west. But another of his fields was called "Quetkie¹ wrth tv Edward velinedd" (*The woodfield by the house of Edward the miller*). The house here indicated must have been that of the miller of Marford Mill, which was in the east part of the township. This, however, only shows how extensive the estate was. It is said that part of the Santheys' property in Burton passed to the Balls. But assuming the truth of this statement,

¹ The field above mentioned was alternatively named "Llwyn Crabas" (*Crab-apple grove*). It had, it is evident, been formerly a wood, and after having been cleared, was called "Quetkie," that is, "Coedgae," or *Woodfield*. Three other fields on Mr. Santhey's property bore the generic name "Quetkie," as "Quetkie kanol," "Quetkie wrth y tv," and "Quetkie wrth y drws." Indeed, the field-name "Quetkie" was common throughout the parish of Gresford, lordship of Bromfield, and elsewhere.

PEDIGREE OF SANTHEY, OF BURTON.

Roger Wynn, ab John Wynn, surnamed=Elen vch. William Roydon, of Tallwyn [read Talwrn.—A. N. P.], ap John ap William Sandde, of Sanddey, or Burton [died at Roydon, who was Receiver of Bromfield.—A. N. P.], and Escheator of Com. Burton, January 5th, 8 Queen Elizabeth. Flint. [She married, secondly, Randolph Trevor, second son of John Trevor, son of —A. N. P.] first Richard Trevor, of Trefalyn.—A. N. P.]

Owen Sandde, of Burton [aged=Elen vch. Roger Cynaston, of Lechtrech [Shotton], by Mary his wife, daughter to Sir Thom. Hammer. She dyed 1 of March, 1613.]

John Sanddey ab Roger.

Alis vch. Roger.=George Langford of Alington.

Randle.

William.

Nathaniel.

Ellen [= Robert ap Hugh, of Esclusham : both living December 16th, 1605.—A. N. P.]

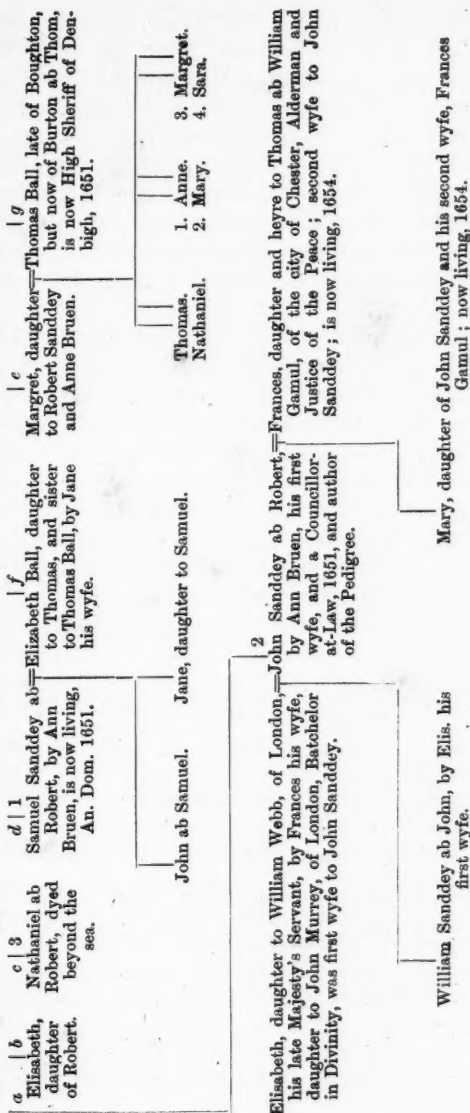
John Sanddey=Margret, vch. ab Owen. John Lloyd, of Foxhole.

Ann Bruen, daughter of John=Bruen, of Stanyford, by Elsbeth, daughter of Henry Hardware, of Chester, Alderman. Second wife [and widow of Edd. Puleston. Living in 1620.—A. N. P.]

Robert Sanddey, heyre=Jane Hall, daughter of Richard=Thomas Ball, of his brother John Hall, of Newton, and widow of Thomas Ball ; secondly [thirdly], she married John Ashton, by him had no issue. —A. N. P.] She is now living, 1651.

John ab John, dyed young.

f a | b c, 3 d | 1 f | e g



NOTE.—This Pedigree was compiled by John Sanddey in 1651, and extended in 1654. The name of Jonathan Ball, son of Thomas Ball, does not occur in it, probably because he was not yet born in 1651. The Pedigree is very curious in many respects.—A. N. P.

Samuel Santhey and Thomas Ball were, nevertheless, contemporary Burton landowners, and the question remains: What was the name of Mr. Samuel Santhey's *capital messuage*, and where exactly did it lie? This is the question I cannot precisely answer.

"Santhey" is not, as the pedigree suggests, an alternative name for Burton, but merely the Anglicised form of "Sanddef," from whom this family claimed to be descended. Roger Wynn is said to have first adopted this surname; but I think it was rather his son Owen who did so.

The Burton rate-books do not go back earlier than 1661, in which year Mr. John Santhey appears as owner of a small estate in the township. This John Santhey I take to be the younger brother of Captain Samuel Santhey, already named, the compiler of the pedigree. But he must have died soon after, for in 1663 his wife, and in 1664 the "widdow Santhey," are rated for the property. By 1709 another John Santhey is charged for the estate, and I copy from the Gresford Registers the following entries relating to him. He was *perhaps* a son of the John Santhey of 1661, born after 1654.

22 Mch., 1699-1700, Dorothi filla [so] John Santhe gent de Burton, bapt.

27 Feb., 1671-2, Edwardus fillus [so] Mr. John Santhy of Burton, bapt.

24 Mch. 1673-4, Madydalen the daughter of Mr. John Santhay of Burton, bapt.

26 May, 1676, Catherine the daughter of Mr. John Santhey of Burton, bapt.

1 Nov., 1678, Grace fil Joh'is Santhey de Burton, bapt.

3 Dec., 1680, Robert fil John Santhey de Burton, bapt [bur'd 13 Jany. following.]

30 Oct., 1683, John son of John Sandey of Burton, bapt.

22 Dec., 1685, William ye son of John Santhey of Burton, bapt.

4 May, 1694, Maudlin Santhey of Burton, bur'd.

20 Sept., 1696, Dorothy ye daughter of John Santhey of Burton, bur'd.

18 Sept., 1699, John son of John Santhy of Burton, bur'd.

19 Oct., 1701, Cathering Santhy of Burton spinner, bur'd.

13 Jany., 1701-2 ye doughter of John Santhy of Wrexham, bur'd.

15 Mch., 1716-7, Elizabeth ye doughter of Mr. John Santhy of Wrexham, bur'd.

27 May, 1721, Mr. John Santhey of Wrexham, buried.

The Mr. John Santhey who died in 1721 lived during the latter part of his life in Wrexham, and I cannot help thinking he was poor. His house in Burton was, in 1670, returned as containing three hearths. Upon his death his estate is described as that of "Mr. Santhy's heir;" and after 1725 the name of Santhey wholly disappears.

On February 28th, 1697-8 [or 1677-8] Edward Jones and Jane Santhey were married; and on 23rd November, 1725, Ellis Jones, clerk of Gresford, and Grace Santhey, were also married. This Grace I believe to be one of the daughters of the last Mr. John Santhey.

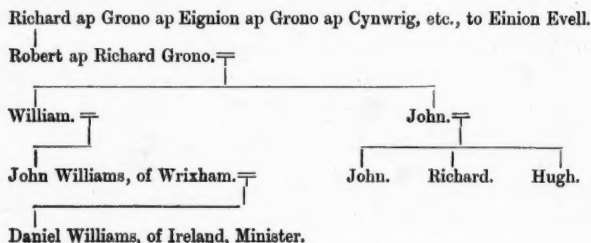
In 1661 and 1662 the name of Magdalen Santhey occurs in the Burton rate-books.

"Ball's Hall" estate in Burton, containing about 122 statute acres, and "Ball's Wood" in Llai, containing about 77 acres, represent the property of Captain Thomas Ball, of Burton, who was High Sheriff of Denbighshire in 1651, and took the Parliamentary side in the Civil War. He was settled in Burton as early as 1648. I have seen a copy of a local ballad, in which he was mercilessly satirised. His close connection with the Santhey family has already been noticed. He married Margaret, daughter of Mr. Robert Santhey (see Santhey pedigree), while Captain Samuel Santhey married Captain Ball's sister, Elizabeth. But the comparative smallness of his estate forbids the supposition that any large portion of the Santheys' once extensive lands came to him: unless, indeed, so coming to him, those lands were sold or otherwise disposed of. I can only find three entries in the Gresford Registers relating to Captain Ball: the record of baptism (or burial) of his daughter Margaret, on 12th January, 1661-2; of

his wife Margaret, 29th October, 1680; and of his own burial on March 7th, 1687-8. There is, however, a painted board in Gresford Church, the inscription on which runs thus: "Here Lyeth ye Body of Tho. Ball of Burton, Esqr., who marr. Margaret dau. to Robert Santhy of Burton, Esqr., by whom he had issue 4 sons and 6 daughters, whereof 6 survived him, viz., Nathaniell, Johnathan, Anne, Sarah, iane, & Elizabeth. he died ye 2nd day of March Ano dni 1687, aged 68 years." He was buried March 7th, 1687-8.

Jonathan Ball, gent., was charged for his father's estate in the Burton rate-books until 1712.¹ He was the fourth son of Captain Ball, and his sole eventual heir was his sister Sarah, who married Mr. Benjamin Smith, of Ashton-on-Mersey. Now, on June 26th, 1711, the well-known Dr. Daniel Williams made his will, and bequeathed his "estate in Burton and Croes Howell, etc., in Denbighshire, *which I bought of Mr. Smith,*" to his sister Elizabeth and her husband, Hugh Roberts, for life, and afterwards to his trustees. The successors of these trustees still hold Ball's Hall and Ball's Wood. From Sarah Ball, who married Benjamin Smith, was descended, as I understand, the late Major A. E. Lawson Lowe.

Mr. J. H. Davies, of Cwrtmawr, has called my attention to the following pedigree of Dr. Daniel Williams, contained in *Harleian MS.*, 1972, p. 321:—



¹ The name, as is often the case in rate-books, is here retained some time after it should disappear to give place to the name of the new owner.

Here is a clue, good as far as it goes, but hardly adequate to clear up the difficulty which exists of tracing Dr. Daniel Williams' connections: a question to which I shall return in a later chapter.

A considerable estate in Burton was long held by the Bellotts, or Billotts, of Great Moreton, Cheshire. The first of these settled in Burton appears to have been Thomas Bellott. He and his wife (Jane Roydon), his eldest son, Edward Bellott, and another son, John Bellott, were buried at Gresford. His grandson, Edward Bellott, son of Edward Bellott, is mentioned in Norden's Survey (A.D. 1620) as holding freely a capital messuage, ten tenements, and a large area of land (acreage not given) in Burton. Among these lands were two fields called "Kae tan y Talwrn," and "kae'r persons (Cae'r person," *The parson's field*). And these fields still exist, bearing their old names, the first close to Burton Hall, north of Croes Howel, and the second, which means *Field below the Talwrn*, close to Croes Howel. In fact, I have often wondered whether Croes Howel was not the capital messuage of the Bellotts in Burton. Certain it is that the Talwrn, the old seat of the Roydons, was in this part of Burton.

John Bellott, Esq., son of the last-named Edward Bellott, was high sheriff for county Denbigh in 1642; and he and his son John (afterwards Sir John Bellott, Bart.) were fined £900 in June, 1646, "for delinquency."

In the oldest existing rate-book for Burton (from 1661 to 1667), the name of Bellott does not occur; but in 1709, and again in 1710 and 1711, Lady Bellott is charged for the aforementioned "Cae'r person."

Another messuage in Burton, with fulling-mill and watercourse in Llai, and 148 statute acres of appurtenant land, were owned in 1620 by the aforesaid Edward Bellott, in conjunction with Edward Puleston, and had been formerly the hereditary of Randle Broughton, being then still in the possession of William Broughton, gent., for the term of his life.

Here I ought to say what little can be said concerning the house known as "Croes Howel" (*Howel's Cross*). It is mentioned by John Norden in 1620, and by Humphrey Lluyd in 1699, but not in such a way as to enable one to ascertain who were then the owners thereof. It belonged, however, during the greater part of the eighteenth, and beginning of the nineteenth, century to a family called "Pate." The house took its name from a cross, the base of which still exists.

Burton Hall was held in 1620 by Anthony Lewis, gent., together with various other tenements, and 74 (customary, or $156\frac{1}{2}$ statute) acres of land. Anthony Lewis was the son of Lewis ap William ap Llewelyn ap Madoc Fychan, said to be descended from Sanddef Hardd. Madoc ap David ap Madoc, of Burton, father of the Madoc Fychan just named, I find mentioned in a deed of the seventh year of Henry VII. Capt. Anthony Lewis married Jane, daughter of John Meredith, gent., of Allington. He is said to have had two sons, Richard and Lewis Lewis, who died in their father's lifetime. For particulars of his quaintly-worded will, *Powys Fadog*, vol. iii, p. 229, may be consulted. There is, however, in that volume, a strange mistake in the translation of the inscription to his memory in Gresford Church, "palmantav" being rendered *roofs*, instead of *pavements*. The inscription itself is quite worthy of being copied in full, and so I give it here:—

LLYMA

Goffadwriaeth am y Capten Anthony Lewis o Bvrton yn y plwyf hwn yr hwn a wnaeth yn dda i'r Eglwys hon trwy adnewyddu ei Ffenestri, Eisteddleoedd a'i Ffalmantav: gadel Tystiolaeth o'i gariad i dylodion y plwyf dros byth drwy rag-ddarparu iddynt bob wythnos.

Hwn a osodwyd i fynu gan Syr Thomas Treuor Marchog a Baronett gystal o'i dduwioldeb ei hun er coffaad o'i garwr, ac oherwydd ewyllusgar ymroddiad i gyflawni dymuniad ei anwyl a'i ryglyddus dad

S^r Thomas Treuor

Marchog, vn o farwniaid Excheq.

Brenin Charles drwy holl deyrnasiad y dywededig
Frenin y 31 dydd o fis Awst 1659.

Burton Hall in 1672 was returned to the hearth tax as containing nine hearths, and tenanted by "Thomas Critchley, Esq.," who, at one time, had been Governor of Wrexham, and steward of Bromfield and Yale in the Parliamentary interest. He was probably identical with Thomas Crachley, of Daniel's Ash, Hawarden.

Burton Hall was bequeathed by Capt. Lewis to Sir Thomas Trevor the elder, and belonged afterwards to the Sontleys and Hills, of Sontley, from whose trustees it was probably bought by Mr. Charles Goodwin, who was high sheriff of Denbighshire in 1783, and still rated as owner in 1802. Mr. Goodwin (Mr. Trevor Parkins told me) was succeeded as owner of Burton Hall by his niece, Miss Anne Thomas, who married Col. Hugh Maxwell, afterwards Col. Hugh Maxwell Goodwin, of whom hereafter (in the Gresford Township chapter). According to Burke's *Landed Gentry*, Goodwin Charles Colquit, in 1842 (that is, on the death of Mrs. Maxwell Goodwin) assumed the name and arms of Goodwin on succeeding to the estates of Charles Goodwin, of Farn-don, county Chester. Mr. Colquit Goodwin married the daughter of Mr. Fulwer Craven, of Brockhampton Park, Gloucestershire, and in compliance with the will of his father-in-law, assumed the name and arms of Craven, in 1861. This Mr. Colquit Goodwin Craven was the grandfather of the present Mr. Craven, owner of Burton Hall.

In 1620 Randle Langford held freely a capital mes-suage in Burton, with nearly 85 statute acres of land, then late the possession of Thomas ap Morgan and afterwards of Richard Langford, Esq., grandfather of the said Randle Langford. Among these lands was a close called "y Palis" (*the palisaded enclosure*) adjoin-

ing Burton Tower, which may therefore *perhaps* represent in some fashion the ancient messuage of the Langfords of *Burton*. Burton Tower belonged in 1844 to Mrs. Harriette Barker, of Llyndir.

In 1620 John Wright, of Pulford, had an estate in Burton containing about 169 statute acres of land. In 1661, William Wright, gent., and Captain Richard Wright, were each charged for church rates in the same township. Also, I have seen an office copy of the will (dated September 15th, 1697, proved 1st November, 1699) of "Richard Wright, of Pulford, county Chester, now of Llay, county Denbigh, yeoman." The testator mentions his wife Amie, also John Broughton, son of Benjamin Broughton, of Llay, yeoman; Owen Broughton, of Burton, county Denbigh, yeoman; and Morgan Broughton, of Burton, aforesaid, "taylor."

I mention these Broughtons of Burton and Llai, to whom I have already referred (see before in this chapter), because they were almost certainly of the family of Broughton of Broughton, Maelor Saesneg. "John Broughton the sone of Benjamin Broughton of Llay, Gent.," died 9th February, 1673-4, and was buried at Gresford." "Morgan, the sone of Capteyne Broughton of Gwersyllt," was also baptised at Gresford, 1st November, 1694. In 1672, Benjamin Broughton had a house of one hearth in Llai, and Owen Broughton a house of two hearths in Burton.

Returning to the Wright estate in Burton, "the heirs of Mr. Wright" held it in 1717, and for many years afterwards according to the rate-books, and it was subsequently held in succession by Mr. Edward Foulkes, Richard Cliffe, Edward Cliffe, and in 1805 by Mr. John Woodfin. I think, therefore, it was that now called "Woodfin's Farm." John Woodfin owned it in 1844, when it contained 126 acres. It lies immediately west of Broad oak.

¹ According to "John Reynolds of Oswestry," Edward Lloyd, of Hartsheath, son "of Henry Lloyd, Esq., married Catherine, daughter of Richard Wright, of Pulford and Plasissa."

The present "Cam yr Alyn" (*crook or bend of the Alyn*) is on a slightly different site from the old house, and this old house used to be called, throughout the eighteenth century, "Camedd yr Alyn," or simply "Camedd Alyn," "camedd" being a word of much the same meaning as "cam," and signifying a *bend*, as "camedd braich," *the bend of the arm, the elbow*.

Camedd Alyn in Burton was formerly part of the estate in that township of the Powells of Horsley, and was bequeathed, with other property, to Edward Brereton, Esq., of Burras, in 1695, by Margaret Powell, youngest daughter of the second Sir Thomas Powell, Bart. Afterwards it again changed hands, and Mr. Chancellor Trevor Parkins told me that in March, 1762-3, George Ball, of Irby, county Chester, and Elizabeth Ball his mother, sold Cam yr Alyn to Lord Grosvenor, and the Marquis of Westminster sold it to the late Mr. Swetenham, M.P., who pulled down the old house, "which stood near the large walnut tree," and built a new Cam yr Alyn on another site.

The same tenant who held "Camedd Alyn" generally held therewith a small tenement called "The Owler House." "Owler," in the dialect of Cheshire and South Lancashire, is used for *alder*. The name occurs for the last time in the Burton township lists in 1762; about which time, I suppose, the house was pulled down, and the holding came to be called the "Owler Moor," a name which seems to be now quite forgotten.

"Llyn Tro" is another old holding in Burton. "Llyn Tro" means *a moat*, and the house was moated, and is, I think, so still. In 1844 it belonged to Miss Burganey, of Pulford Hall, and had about 126 acres of land belonging to it.

The Rackery Farm, a little west of Burton Tower, with about 90 acres of land, belonged in 1844 to John Griffith, Esq., then also the owner of Town Ditch and other lands. Rackery is a corruption of "Yr Acré" (*The Acres*). Hither came, about the year 1768, from Cheshire, a Mr. Richard Williams as tenant; and here

he lived until his death, 12th July, 1816, aged 78. I do not believe there is any evidence for the story that he was of the same family as Dr. Daniel Williams, but he was a very good, careful, and exemplary man; and if not famous in respect of his ancestors, was certainly famous in respect of his descendants. On pages 168 and 169 of my *History of the Town of Wrexham*, I have given a sufficient account of his offspring; but here it may be permitted to observe that his daughter Ann married the Rev. Samuel Warren, then a Wesleyan minister. One of their sons (Samuel, afterwards a barrister, and author of *The Diary of a late Physician, Ten Thousand a Year*, and other works) was born at the Rackery Farm, when his mother was on a visit to her father. A few years ago this farm was purchased by a grandson, or by grandsons, of old Mr. Richard Williams, and now belongs to the Rev. S. B. G. Williams, of Durham.

There was another small property in Burton known as "Acré," or "Yr Acré," but never (in the older registers or rate-books) by the corrupted form of that name, belonging to a family of freeholders named "Jones." Three successive John Joneses, of Yr Acré, lie buried in Gresford churchyard; and in 1844 Edward Jones held the same estate, which in Burton and Llai together did not amount to 50 acres. The house and buildings are on the boundary of the two townships, and just outside the boundary of the township of Shordley, in Hope parish.

Now, this name Acré, wherever it occurs, is indicative, in my experience, of an old quilled or common field area. And north of Burton Tower and the Rackery Farm are many fields which look like enclosed quillets. More to the north-west, moreover, are perhaps a dozen fields called "Cefney," that is, "Cefné," which is the local dialectic plural of "cefn:" "cefn," again, meaning a quillet or butt in a common field. That "cefn" denoted a butt in a common field elsewhere than in Bromfield, is plain from a description

of some lands in Holywell, Flintshire, in the year 1651, where, among other quilletts designated, are the following:—"Y tri chefn yn y maes vcha," and "y tri chefn yn y maes issa," that is: *The three butts in the upper field*, and *The three butts in the lower field*. In Burton, "cefn," or "cefné," is scattered as a field- or farm-name north of the two Acré steadings quite up to the Honkley district.

But apart from these indications, we learn from Norden's Survey that in 1620 Burton contained a large area composed of quilletted closes. This area extended eastward to a point near Croes Howel, and included a field called "Maes Croes Howel," "Kay Kymisk," that is, "Cae Cymmysg" (*Commixed field*), and others that cannot now be traced. "Burton field," or "Maes Burton," was another of these fields; and herein Thomas Powell, of Horsley, Esq., had "two separate parcels of land fit for sowing a bushel and a-half of barley, Winchester measure." "Burton field" and "Maes y dre" (*Town field*) are still the names of two closes slightly north of Hafod Alyn.

There were also common *meadow*-lands in Burton, in which were separately-owned "doles" or "day-maths." These were probably in the north part of the township, where the greater part of the meadow land now is. Here, strangely enough, was, in 1844, "Rough Meadow," divided into ten one-acre strips and three two-acre strips, but the whole of this meadow belonged to the Marquis of Westminster, and the strips were let to separate tenants. In the old common meadows of the early seventeenth century, the strips were *owned* by separate proprietors. The fact of the strips being of one *acre* or of two *acres* shows again that the arrangement in the case of "The Rough Meadow" is modern. The old doles and day-maths appear to have had an area of *about* three statute roods.

Then there were fields of *pasture* containing so many "beast lays:" that is, fields in which certain persons were entitled to graze so many cattle.

But I have allowed myself, by the interest I take in quilled areas, to be drawn off from recording such notes as I possess relating to holdings in Burton, with which I have not yet adequately dealt.

The name "Town Ditch," applied to a farm in the district of Honkley, is a tolerably old one. In Norden's Survey (1620) a cottage belonging to the Broadoak Farm is described as "prope locu' vocat. flossam oppidalem, Anglice, the towne ditch." I cannot, however, discover with certainty who was the owner of the Town Ditch Farm in 1620, nor indeed until 1761, when it was conveyed by Mr. James Maskell, and others, to Edward Griffith, the younger, and contained about 103 statute acres. "John Griffith, Esq., of Heath Green, Warwickshire (only son and heir of John Dymock Griffith, late of the same place, Esq., who was the third son of Edward Griffith, theretofore of the city of Chester)" was in 1813 the owner of the Town Ditch Farm, as well apparently of other property in Burton. In 1766 a Mr. Thomas Griffith, who was succeeded by Mr. Alderman Griffith, was charged in in the Burton rate-books. I find that in 1734 Edward Griffith was one of the Sheriffs, and in 1748 Mayor of the city of Chester. In 1763 Thomas Griffith was one of the Sheriffs, and in 1775 Mayor; and in 1771 Mr. John Dymock Griffith was also one of the Sheriffs of the city. I have tried in vain to draw out a satisfactory pedigree which should show the connection of *all* the aforementioned, if indeed they did actually belong to one family; but I note the aftermentioned burials as having taken place at Gresford:—

28 Nov. 1762. Mr. Alderman Griffith, of Chester.

3 Nov. 1773. Elizth. dau. of Mr. John Dymock Griffith.

6 Dec. 1810. Edward Griffiths, Esq., of Crain Street, Chester.

The abovenamed Mr. John Griffith, who owned the Town Ditch Farm in 1813, and lived then at Heath Green, Warwickshire, lived afterwards at Alverston in the same county, and died May 30th, 1845, devising,

among other things, his property in county Denbigh to his nephew, Henry Seale, of Dyffryn, Glamorganshire, ironmaster, and his friend John Boydell, the younger, of Rossett, upon trust that they should sell the same. In 1851 the Town Ditch Farm was broken up into several lots for sale by auction, which lots were purchased by various persons.

As to the name "Town Ditch," the farm so called lies just within the boundary, between Burton and the township of Shordley in Hopedale. There must have been once a ditch here delimiting the two townships.

Further east than "Town Ditch," along the boundary between Burton and Kinnerton, is a field called "Llitcort." It lies on the west side of Stringer's Lane, and formerly belonged to the "Town Ditch Farm," although detached from the main portion of it. "Llitcort" probably represents a reminiscence of "Llwydcoed" or "Llwytcoet" (*Grey Wood* or *Hoar Trees*), the name of a great park, well wooded, in the lordship of Hopedale, and extending into Kinnerton. It therefore was near the Burton border, and in 1620 one of the meadows on the Santhey estate in Honkley is described as "adjacent to llwyd coed." The wood, however, has now disappeared, and the name with it. Llwydcoed was formerly, nevertheless, of considerable extent and importance, as the following notes, taken from the 36th and 37th Annual Reports of the Deputy-Keeper of the Public Records, will show:—

1398. John Hope, appointed by the king as forester of Rustie and park keeper of Lloicote in Hopedale.

1399. Lease to John Hope for six years of the agistment and pannage of the park of Lloytcourt and forest of Rusty at 60s. yearly.

1407. Lease to "Dyo ap Mad" (=Deio ap Madoc) of the pasture, pannage, and honey of Lloytcourt Park (called in the same year "the wood of Lloydcoyd").

1412. Robert de Huxley appointed as keeper and surveyor of the wood of Lloydcoed.

29 Jany. 1415-6. Grant to Robert Balle of the office of parker of Lloytcourt and keeper of the forest of Roste in Hopedale.

8 Apl. 1422. Recognizance of Mad[oc] ap Ior[werth], ll[ewelyn] ap Deio of Kynerton, Deio ap Jevan, Colier, Howell ap Jak, of Kynerton, Deio ap Jevan ap Meillir, Hona (Houa = Hova) ap David ap Jevan, & Grono ap Deikyn, to John Earl of Huntingdon [lord of Hopedale], & John de Cornwaille, knt. for £9 . 6 . 8 for the farm of the pasture of the park of Lloitecoyd.

The park or wood of Llwydcoed did not, however, touch at every point the border between Burton and Hopedale. This border is described in 1620 as proceeding from Cae'r Estyn to a place called the Talwrn [in Shordley], thence to *Porth y llwyd Coed*, thence to "a place where the hoare wythen did grow neere the common Moore, and from thence. . . . it extendeth streight through the said Comons to Morwall, the w'h said Morwall doth part Denbighshire, Flintshire, and Cheshire"¹. . . . thence to the south end of Pulford bridge, etc. "Morwall" is no other than the Moor Well, a spring or well in Dodleston or in Burton, on the common moor, as the notes from the Dodleston parish registers (given as an Appendix at the end of this chapter) show. And it is a very old name. In 1448, "Tomonforwell Bridge" is mentioned as being between Kinnerton and Pulford bridges, on the boundary of Burton. "Tomenforwell," or *Moor-well mound*, was one of "the known metes and bounds" along the northern boundary of Burton; unless, as is more probable, we assume that "Tomonforwell" is a copyist's mistake for "Ffynnon Forwell"—*The Moor well spring*. If this were so, it would show that the Welsh inhabitants of a district which had before been partly Anglicized did not know what "Moor well" meant, and

¹ Appended to Norden's Survey of Burton manor is a rough plan of this "common moore," otherwise "Dodleston moore." Norden shows the boundary as extending west from the place where lately stood the hoare "withy" to the "Moore Well" east, which he places in Burton, whereas the Dodleston men claimed it to be in their parish (See Appendix). The boundary ditch between Dodleston and Burton was already in 1620, according to Norden, filled up. I owe my knowledge of Norden's plan to Mr. Edward Owen, India Office.

prefixed to it the word "Ffynnon" (*well* or *spring*). In any case, in this hybrid word we seem to have the evidence of an English and Welsh wave of population, alternately advancing and receding. "Holywell meadow" is still the name of a field on the northern border of Burton.

But it is time to return to the Town Ditch farm from this long disquisition. On that farm was a field called the "Golley Croft." This has been, since 1852, the site of several cottages and a chapel—of a small hamlet, in short. What does the name "Golley" here mean? In 1620, Edward ap Roger had in Burton, among other fields, a close called "Y gole mawr." It should be said that the *ll* in "Golley" is not the Welsh *ll*, so that the word should probably be written "Golé," for "Goleu," that is, in English, *Light*. One would expect the original form of the name to have been "Bryn y goleu," or the like. But *more light* is wanted before one can venture to make a suggestion.

Llyndir is mentioned in 1620 as a "boardland" holding of $27\frac{1}{2}$ customary acres, the tenant being then Robert Griffith, but I cannot trace the name of it in the *rate-books* until 1715. From 1735 to 1747, Benjamin Bruen, Esq., of Trefalyn House, was charged for it, and Mr. Bridge from 1748 to 1750. Also, in 1790, *Little Llyndir* is mentioned. I think Mr. Richard Barker, of Chester, bought the place about the beginning of the nineteenth century, and it still belongs to the Barker family, and is their home.¹ The present house, called "Llyndir Hall," is good, and the grounds and lawns are charming. In 1844, Mrs. Barker, the widow of Francis Edge Barker, Esq. (son of the abovenamed Richard Barker), is charged for Llyndir House estate, or for that part of it which was "boardland," as $38\frac{1}{2}$

¹ Richard Barker, Esq., died Oct. 1818, aged 72. Mary, his wife, died March 1839, aged 87. Francis Edge Barker, Esq., died June, 1827, aged 48, and Harriette, his wife, February 1846, aged 65. Major F. H. Barker, of Llyndir, and 2, Hough Green, Chester, died March 11th, 1903, aged 68.

acres of land, and for the Burton Tower estate as 138 acres. "Llyndir" means *Lakeland*.

"Broadoak" was also *boardland*, and therefore "of the nature of demesne." For this reason it can hardly be the *free* messuage and lands of about 42 statute acres, bearing the same name, which is mentioned by Norden as held in Burton by Thomas Powell, Esq., of Horsley.

Other bits of "boardland," or "Tir y bwrdd," in Burton are the sites of the Upper Mill, Rossett, the public-house close at hand, and of Rossett church and churchyard; as well as "Dol y march" (*Horse meadow*), and part of the Higher Ddol, and another meadow south of the Alyn.

This is what John Norden wrote in 1620 concerning these boardlands: "Pasc [read *Past* for *Pastus*] lande is supposed to bee demeasnes as is also Bordeland, the tythe of which lands Sr Richard Treuor hath as tythe sometimes belonging to a ffree Chappell within the Castle of Holt which was in the guift of H. 8 of the yearlie value of *xli.* and the land thus tythable was called Pastland or Tyre Borough [Tir y Bwrdd = Boardland].

But I shall describe the nature of "Board-" and "Past-land" in another chapter.

"Heol Hwfa" (*Hwfa's street*) is another tenement whose name occurs in Edward Lhuyd's *Itinerary*. Of course, it was situate on the border of Heol Hwfa Green, which last is mentioned in 1620.

A waste or common, called "Higher Hunckley greene" is recorded in 1620 by John Norden, who also mentions "Gwern Grydey, being part of the common Moore conteyning by estimacōn threescore acres adjoining upon the south parte thereof vpon the lands of Sir Richard Grosvenor, knight;" and the jury of survey petitioned for themselves and the Prince's tenants that they might be "admitted and ordered to have their auncient Comōn in the said Moore as auncient Tennants of the said Mannour haue formerly had therein."

The abovenamed 120 customary acres would be equivalent to nearly 254 statute acres of land. The king, however, had already granted 380 statute acres of this marshy moor to Sir Richard Grosvenor, Knt., to be held in free soccage as of the manor of East Greenwich; so that the area of Gwern Gweridey had shortly before been 634 acres, and was already being rapidly curtailed. It lay in the northern part of the township. "Gweryd" (plural, "Gwerydau") seems to correspond precisely to "moss," as that word is understood in the north of England and south of Scotland, and so to designate a large open mossy waste. "Gwern Gwerydau" would then mean *Alder marsh of the mosses*.

In 1620 the inhabitants of the township of Burton held a piece of waste called "Acr Flintshire," containing about $2\frac{1}{4}$ statute acres, paying therefor to the Prince 3s. 4d. yearly.

The upper mill at Rossett, commonly called "Marford Mill,"¹ appears to have been purchased by Sir Richard or Sir John Trevor after 1608 and before 1620. Sir John Trevor held also in 1620 the water-course towards the abovenamed mill, as well as a piece of land and the water-course towards his fulling mill. A little above the Upper Mill, Rossett, on the south side of the Alyn, is a large meadow still called "Dol y pandy" (*Meadow of the fulling mill*).

Norden names, in 1620, a close in Burton called "Llwyn y Ffrancod" (*Grove of the Frenchmen or Normans*)—a most interesting name. He mentions also as being in the same township a house having "the sign of the Red Lion."

If in these desultory notes concerning Burton I have omitted to deal with several important estates in the township, this is because I have no adequate materials at hand to write of them fitly and fully.

¹ We have to remember that there were two mills on the Alyn close together, both called "Marford Mill" or "Rossett Mill:" the Upper Mill abovenamed in Burton, and the Lower Mill in Marford.

APPENDIX TO CHAPTER I.

Extracts from Dodleston Registers.

1623. This year the curate of Gresford and some of the p'shoners of the meaner ranke came after a straglinge maner, some of them ov' the moore and some of them through Pulford p'ish unto to the New Hay and soe to Moore Well; and said that that well was in theire p'ish, yet could bring noe proofe for it; but said they were commanded soe to doe by S'r Rich: Treav'r; and when they went away they went agayne into Pulford p'ish, where the parson, Mr Terrey,¹ mett them, and rebuked them for romeinge out of their p'ish and from their wonted bonds.

1642. This yeare the curate of Gresford w'th some of the p'ishioners having come for div'rs yeares to Moore Well, some of them ou' the Moore and some of them through Pulford p'ish in p'ssession [procession] saieing that they were sent thither to clayme that well to be in their p'ish, yet knew noe reason why they should doe soe. And now this year w. . . they were in the Moore, And they saw some sould'rs standing by the well (w'ch sould'rs went to see their fashions) they the said curate and his company w'th went back agayne, and neu' came unto the well.

1643. This yeare none of the p'ish of Gresford came unto Moore Well, as formerlie they had done, neyther did soe much as any one of them come unto the Moore this p'ambulac'on time.

¹ Rev. Roger Terry.

SOME TRACES AND TRADITIONS ROUND LLANGYBI.

BY WALTER WILLIAMS, ESQ., M.B.

LLANGYBI in Eifionydd is one of those hallowed spots which is sacred to the memory of the ancient Church of the Cymry; and the few traces which survive of the missionary whose good works are still remembered in these parts, by reference to his name and life as *Cybi Lân*, are full of surpassing interest.

We are on the track of St. Cybi, who, nearly fourteen centuries ago, crossed over from Ireland in a wicker coracle, which got into trouble amongst the rocks of the Carnarvonshire coast.

There is no means of determining the exact spot where the Saint and his disciples—numbering, we are told, twelve—met with this disaster; but in view of the probability that his uncle *Cyngar*, who was by this time old and feeble, formed one of the party, it is conceivable that their safe landing, or the burial of this aged uncle, had something to do with the naming of the Island of *Cyngar* in the immediate vicinity of Borth y Gest. However, Cybi ultimately arrived at a place which was then called *Cunab*, where he founded a church which is known to this day as *Llangybi*.

One is led to believe that the sea was nearer the *Cunab* of those days than it is at present; in any case, there is ample evidence to prove that the immediately-surrounding district was then more or less covered with water, so that this would in a measure account for Cybi's selection.

Chwilog, as its name implies, was a whirlpool, and *Ynys Leci*, *Ynys Galed*, *Ynys Creua*, and *Ynys Wen* all point to the islands which studded the Fenlands

of Eifionydd in those days ; and one can picture the good Cornishman working his skiff along the waterways, until he arrived at the ridge of land to the south of Carn Bentyrch.

Cybi finding this a suitable spot for a sanctuary, his first care was to get water. So with his staff he is said to have evoked a spring which bears his name to this day ; he then proceeded, in the usual Celtic custom, to fast and pray for forty days and forty nights, in order



St. Cybi's Well, Carnarvonshire.

to secure the place as a foundation for himself and his followers for all time. The spot thus made sacred was termed "Llan," which corresponds in sense with the Greek word *τεμενος*, from *τεμνο*, I cut.

The first shrine would be a round hut, crudely interwoven, in all probability from the abundance of willow growth in the immediate vicinity of some such place as Llwyn Helyg.

It was in this humble wicker cell that Maelgwn, King of Gwynedd (*d.* 547), first made the acquaintance of Cybi : a meeting which was fraught with good con-

sequences. It happened that the King was hunting in the district, and a goat he was pursuing—so the legend goes—fled to the Saint for protection.

The King entered the cell, and seemed very much impressed with the dignity and goodness of the old Saint, "who entreated that he might be given as much land for his new foundation as the hound could run the goat round":—"And Cybi let loose the goat, and the hound pursued it through all the promontory (*i.e.*, Lleyrn), and it returned again to the cell of Saint Cybi."—*Vita Sancti Kebie*, Baring-Gould.

The Saint of Cunab's influence over this powerful King seems to have been particularly happy; for, despite an angry altercation which happened shortly afterwards, the King made him a present of his fortified castle in Anglesey; to which Cybi ultimately removed, to found a monastery which bears his name to this day as *Caer Gybi*.

We look in vain for the fabric of the early Christian church of Cunab, but the memory of its founder is still preserved in the name *Llangybi*, the sacred well, and the naturally-formed seat in the rock above called *Cybi's chair* :—

"Mainc wen ar iach nen, uwchnant.
Gorsedd yr hen Gywir Sant."

How long this early church existed, or how many changes the fabric underwent during the many centuries that followed the departure of its founder, we have no means of ascertaining; but there is evidence to prove that the old tribe law formed the foundation of the law which governed the early Christian Church. Now, I have heard it stated that *Twrch* was the name of a ruler or chieftian of such a tribe in this district. *Penttyrch*, *tyrch* being the plural of *twrch*, and *Cadair elwa*, or *Cadair hawlia*, the Chair of Barter or the Chair of Justice, tends to lend some colour to this tradition.

Once a tribe was converted to Christianity, the first

step would be to establish a monastery; and as an organisation of this kind actually existed at a place near here called *Monachdybach*, we may reasonably conclude that the Abbot would in time become the spiritual ruler of this district; he would be a man of great influence: and I know of no happier description of this, or of the age he lived in, than Eben Fardd's triplet:—

“ Oes fodlon ar Ddefod;
Pawb yn y clyw'n byw a bod
Ar rywbeth dd' wedai'r ABOD.”

The plan of the Church at this period, or even the periods which followed, is a subject of mere conjecture, but highly interesting. I hear from some of the old people that it was a *Llan ddwbul*, and that workmen who assisted at one of the restorations discovered traces of a north aisle, which led to the belief that the fabric at one period of time was a much larger building.

But let us pass from these conjectures to imagine the beauty of its many services in those days: the blue pall on the altar,¹ the simple reverence of its

¹ An interesting confirmation of the statement that blue was the customary colour in the ancient Church of the Cymry was brought under the notice of those members who visited the neighbouring church of Llanaelhaiarn during the Annual Meeting.

In an old Terrier belonging to the Parish Church of Llanaelhaiarn the colour of the altar-cloth is distinctly specified, and the question was then asked, Why blue?

Probably the two oldest terms in the evolution of the colour sense are those which are represented by the red and violet of the spectrum, but the principal colour epithets amongst the Ancient Britons were blue, white, and green, The Welsh word *glâs* was and is used for blue, green, or grey, just in the same way as the old Greek words for green fail to convey a distinction between blue and green. Blue was the colour of Bardism; and as we have evidence to show that a part of the Bardic costume, notably the *Barddgwccoll*, an azure garment, similar in shape to the Roman toga, with a sky-blue hood, was continued by the early priests of the British Church, I think we may reasonably conclude that a similar origin accounts for the blue altar-pall.

The blue habit of the British Bard was borrowed by the Druids

worshippers, their wonderfully - intoned creeds and Pader, the melodies of the Psalm of Gwgan and the Song of Beuno, accompanied probably by the harp and the minstrels of Monachdy Bach. Every Sunday was a festival, and the Gw'tabsant of November the 7th would bring together the whole neighbourhood to the feast of Saint Cybi, when the tuneful voices of the young would fill the "Llan" with praise.

Meantime the Saint's well, with its quaint ritual and its reputation for miraculous cures, would be the centre of a great gathering. The healing properties of its sacred waters would appeal strongly to the simple faith of the early worshippers at Llangybi, especially during such festivities as we have just been trying to recall: for the Celtic people paid great reverence to sacred wells and healing waters of all descriptions, and the story of Cybi evoking this spring with his staff would more than strengthen what was already a religion amongst their ancestors.

It remained, however, for the Norman and his monastic system to lay ecclesiastical excise on the medicinal waters of Cybi's well.

The monks of the Latin Church were not slow to recognise that the people were much attached to their ancient custom of water-worship, and that the well was frequently resorted to for healing purposes: so it came about that a *cyff*, or chest, was placed in the church, in which the patients were obliged to offer their donations, because the Reverend Fathers of the twelfth century never failed to assure the visitors that the

of Gaul, and from them by the Romans, who called it "Bardocucullus, or the Bard's Cowl" (see James's *Patriarchal Religion*, etc., p. 70).

"Gallia Santonico vestit te bardocucullo
Cercopithecorum penula nuper erat."

Martial, xiv., 128.

The Capuchin friars still wear the blue cowl, and the blue hoods of Oxford and Trinity College, Dublin, have doubtless the same origin.—W. W.

healing virtues of this water proceeded from a particular sanctification that the Holy Cybi had bestowed upon it. It is interesting to note, in this connection, that an oak chest, answering in some respects to this description, was found in 1892 at *Ynys Creua*, between Llangybi and Monachdy Bach.

Doubtless the oft-quoted lines, "*Llangybi lân os bydd arian*," may also have something to do with this custom.

The inhabitants of those days associated the virtues of the well with a sacred fish, or it might be more than one: for there is a tradition which I am reminded of by my friend, Mr. John Davies, Caertyddyn, that the monks of Monachdy Bach would come to *Ffynon Gybi*, during the Lenten season; and, acting on the belief of some people in their bottle of physic—that if a dose is good, the whole is better—they would catch the fish and cook it for their own use, and then carefully collect all the bones and deposit them secretly in the well overnight, so as to form another fish! This, I am assured, would take place in a few hours, so that in this way the piscatorial peculiarities of the well would remain intact. Fishermen's stories are generally fables, they say: but, in any case, it was interesting to hear in the village of Llangybi, whilst collecting material for this paper, that a trout quite a pound in weight had been caught in the well by the son of *Tyddyn 'Llan*, some thirty-five years ago. This fish was also cooked, and that the very same day as it was caught; but whether from association of ideas or the sanctity of its sinews, the family, one and all, failed to partake of its delicacies; so there was nothing for it but to return the fish to the well, where, no doubt, in time it would become evolved into a sacred Paeon, like its predecessors of Monachdy Bach.

The surroundings of the well would be the scene of great merriment and laughter, on the eve of the *Noswyliau Llawn* (Merry Nights) and the Saint's Fêtes (*Gwyliau Mabsant*), so much in vogue before

the Reformation, and even for long years after. The holy wells throughout Wales were very much frequented in Elizabeth's time. The writer of a letter, written about 1590, says : "They doe still goe in heapes one pilgrimage to the wonted welles and places of superstition ; and in the nightes after the feastes when the ould offringes weare used to be kepte at anie chappell, albeit the church be pulled down, yet doe they come to the place where the church or chappell was by great jorneyes barefoots."

I have heard my grandmother and other aged acquaintances relate how the lasses of Llangybi and Llan'hauarn would resort to Cybi's Well on the eve of Gw'l'absant Llanllyfni.

My countrywomen in those days were accomplished horsewomen, and it was no uncommon thing for the girls to travel long distances to Llangybi, so as to bathe and ascertain their lover's intentions at the forthcoming fair. After bathing, they would throw a bit of rag or feather on the surface of the water, and if it floated to the south there would be great joy and delight, but if to the north "*fe ai'r hogan yn hen ferch*," the girl would be an old maid.

A portion of the present building dates from about 1750, when the Rev. Rf. Williams, Tynewydd, Rector of Llanystumdwy, "being struck with the extraordinary cures of persons then living, he instituted a series of personal enquiries. Thus convinced of its virtues, he informed the proprietor, William Price, Esq., Rhiwlas, who caused proper conveniences for bathing and other improvements to be made."

Saint Cybi's Well was now in its glory, and patients flocked to it from all parts. Not satisfied with bathing and drinking its waters, the majority took it home with them in bottles and casks.

A story bearing on this practice is related by Mr. Rowland Pritchard, Cae'rferch. A party of smugglers were returning with some spirits from Portinllaen. On being challenged by the excise officer, they came

through the ordeal by saying the casks contained water from Cybi's Well, and that they were on their way to the owner, Mr. Price of Rhiwlas.

Mr. Williams, Tynewydd, Llanystumdwy, kept a register of the cures; and it was he who brought the expert of those days, Diederick Wessel Linden, M.D., to analyse the medicinal properties of the well. This gentleman was in the neighbourhood during May and June, 1766, and in the following year he published his *Experimental and Practical Enquiry into the Ophthalmic, Antiscrophulous, and Nervous Properties of the Mineral Waters of Llangybi in Carnarvonshire*. "An Essay on the Prize Question proposed by the Royal Academy of Bordeaux for the year 1767, on the subject of analyzing Mineral Waters."

Two cases quoted from this quaint old book with its eighteenth-century "Mineral Spirits," its "Phlogiston," and "Undetermined Metallic Earth," will suffice.

1. "SHION RHYDDERCH, after having lost his eye-sight for about thirty years, came about four years ago, and by only washing his eyes for about three weeks, he perfectly recovered, and continues well."

2. "WILLIAM SION THOMAS, a taylor, of Llangybi, was seized with a sharp pain in the nose, for which he used several remedies to relieve himself from it, but without any effect; he therefore had recourse to the Llangybi medical waters, and by five or six times regular bathing in it, was restored to perfect health."

Dr. Linden's main conclusions are included in the following letter, written to Dr. Schutte, and published in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, July, 1766, p. 528:—

"Park Gate, July 19, 1766.

"Sir,—I am indebted to you an account of my mineral transactions for these last two months past. Know then, that all the months of *May* and *June*, I have taken up with examining the *Llangybi* mineral water. Don't think that I wantonly employ myself to multiply medical mineral waters. I perfectly agree with you that, in some respect, there are already too many palmed upon the public;

but as this possesses particular virtues of which all others now known in *Great Britain* are destitute, common humanity bids me make it as public as possible.

"The peculiar qualities of this water are a sure remedy in all disorders of the eyes; and, in this respect, it has, for these twenty years past, performed most wonderful cures. It has been, from time immemorial, by the people of the neighbourhood, in eye and all disorders, successfully used; but for these last twenty years past, we have a long and well-attested register of successful cures it has performed, and to this we are indebted to a worthy clergyman who resides in that neighbourhood.

"*Llangybi* is a village in the western parts of *Carnarvonshire*, about two computed miles from the sea shore, which is called the *Bay of Cardigan*, about three miles from *Pwllheli*, and twelve from *Carnarvon*. There are good roads to this place; and I heartily wish that it may be accommodated with proper habitations for those that have occasion to resort to it.

"This water (1) is heavier than common and lighter than sea-water; (2) it is mixed with a great share of mineral spirits; (3) a mineral alkaline salt; and (4) a fine white metallic earth; which last I do not yet know in what class to place. But, as I intend to make further experiments with it, you shall be informed with the result of them; and I hope I shall have an opportunity to lay a full account of it before the public.

"I am, Sir, etc.,

"D. W. LINDEN."

Ellen Williams, an old dame of eighty-seven, who lives in the village, but who resided twenty-seven years ago in the house attached to the Well—*Tynyffynon*—remembers visiting the Well as a child of seven. At that time the bathing portion was under lock and key. The basin, she said, would be about $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft. to 4 ft. deep, and it was lined with blue slabs; the ledge surrounding the water was gay with primroses and other Spring flowers, whilst the entrance was guarded by a graceful golden laburnum; the niches were filled with books, and several crutches were to be seen hanging on the side next to the house. She remembers passing through to the cottage by the same door as the patients entered after immersion: this door was placed on the south-eastern side of the well-chamber.

The following lines by *Dafydd Ddu Eryri* reflects the popularity of the well about this time :—

“ Ambell ddyn, gwael-ddyn a gyrch
I bant, goris *Moel Bentyrch*,
Mewn gobaith mai hen *Gybi*
Glodfawr sydd yn llwyddaw'r lli.”

Dr. Richard Payne Cotton, 33, Cavendish-square, W. an eminent physician and an accomplished geologist, examined the water from the well when Ellen Williams lived at Tynyffynon about twenty-seven years ago. Dr. Cotton reported, to quote the old lady's words :—“*fod y dwr yn codi oddiar fŵn arian*.”—“that the water springs from a deposit of silver.” This tallies with Dr. Linden's conclusions, and also with the belief still lingering in the neighbourhood :—“*fod arian yn mherfedd Carn Bentyrch*,”—“that silver is to be found in the heart of Carn Bentyrch.”

The mention of *Tynyffynon*, the “Tenement of the Well,” recalls what several have told me, that the incoming tenant had always to pay the one that was leaving £3 5s. Out of this sum ten shillings went to pay for *Llainyffynon*, the strip of land close to the well, the balance for *Llawr y ffynon*, the “floor” of the well.

What remains of the ruin is of great interest ; a portion of the rude masonry, in which the water is collected, dates probably from the very earliest times ; the rough, unhewn stones form, in fact, a part of the early consecrated pool, which served in those days as a baptistry as well as a healing bath.

The bathing chamber measures about 21 ft. by 11 ft.; it is oriented east and west, and has a coved roof ; the walls are about 4 ft. 6 in. thick, measured across the top.

The well proper is placed at the back, to the northern side of this building, and the water is admitted through a crude opening on the north-western side. On the corresponding side, due south-west, is to be seen the sluice which enabled the attendants to

accumulate the water in the basin and then let it out again. The basin is oblong in shape, and has a broad flight of shallow steps leading down to the water at the eastern and western sides.

The five niches seen at irregular intervals in the wall were probably for the accommodation of the sick person's friends; but it is quite possible that they may have had something to do with the peculiar ritual of the early ceremonies.

The entrance, which measures 2 ft. 5 ins. across, is placed at the south-east corner.

The ruined cottage at the eastern end is much more recent a structure than the bath chamber, although there are some who suggest that it formed at one period of time the official residence for the priest of Llangybi during the festive seasons. We have no direct evidence on this point; indeed, there is every reason for believing that this portion of the ruin, with its comparatively thin walls, dates only from 1750, as was mentioned before.

A final word about the method of using the water. The patient, on his arrival at the Well, was directed to drink an equal quantity of the water and sea-water, morning and evening, for a period varying from seven to nine or ten days; he was then to bathe in the water once or twice a day, retiring after each bath through a doorway on the eastern side, which led to a bed-chamber in the adjoining cottage. Whilst resting on the bed, he was given a quantity of the healing water to drink, containing, according to the nature of his complaint, a few drops of a strong solution of broom-tops, valerian, or else a decoction of wood soot, etc.

The result of this singular treatment was determined by the patient's sensations between the blankets: if he got warm the water was acting, but if he remained cold, the cure was not satisfactory.

The late Mr. Francis Ellis, Llwynhelig, used to relate how the bathers would throw pennies and pieces of silver, such as fourpenny-bits, into the water after

each immersion : a lingering relic, no doubt, of the reverence which was paid to the divinity of the Well in olden times.

The money would be collected by the attendants on emptying the well.

One ancient custom alone remains : the women of the village, after washing their clothes at home or in the river close by, take them to the *Gofer*—the stream flowing from the well—to swill and soak before putting them out to dry.

Such, then, are a few of the relics and traditions that linger round this old-world spot.

NOTE.

AN EXCERPT FROM DR. LINDEN'S BOOK (mentioned on p. 114).

"This Earth then, or primary ingredient to all metallic and mineral bodies, is of a white colour; it can bear the strongest fire without destruction; and in the fire either vitrifies of itself without any addition, or changes into a calx; it contains a small quantity of alkaly, which is so much of its own nature, that it is inseparable from it, and by virtue of the alkaly this earth changes into glass without any aiding salts

"Of this kind of earth is that which we meet with in the Llangybi medicinal-water, and, therefore, not unjustly called an *undetermined metallic Earth*. This is the first mineral-water I have met with, within the compass of my own observation, in which an earth of this nature is the medical agent.

" This earth by the help of acid is united with the water at Llangybi, of which, after being separated and purified, so much remains that neither the acid nor the alkaly can have any effect upon it; but that this earth mixing with smelted silver, is an indisputable proof that it is one of the primary ingredients to all metals and minerals, and is that identical earth which is called by others the Glass or Vitrifying Earth.

"The *Phlogiston* or inflammable earth, which is the next ingredient of consequence in Llangybi-water, is the corrector of the white metallic earth; and I attribute this to the greasy unctuous state we find it in," etc. — *A Chemical Dissertation on Llangybi Mineral Water*, by Dr. D. W. Linden.

PENRETH.

BY ALFRED HALL.

THERE are some matters of antiquarian interest, apparently simple, that seem to defy actual solution, even of not remote date, such as the situation of the above place in Wales, the See of a Bishop in 1537.

Under the Act of Henry VIII, 26th, Cap xiv., 1534, twenty-six places were named from which titles of Suffragan Bishops might be taken in this realm and in Wales, so they be "within the same province whereof the Bishop that doth name him is;" i.e., in Canterbury or York.

Penreth was one in the former province, and Pereth (variously spelt, now Penrith) in the latter. The places were Thetford, Ipswich, Colchester, Dover, Guildford, Southampton, Taunton, Shaftesbury, Molton, Marlborough, Bedford, Leicester, Gloucester, Sherbury, Bristow, Penreth, Bridgewater, Nottingham, Grantham, Hull, Huntingdon, Cambridge, Pereth, Berwick, St. Germans in Cornwall, and the Isle of Wight. John Byrde, S.T.P., Provincial of the Carmelite Order, was consecrated by Archbishop Cranmer at Lambeth, Suffragan Bishop under Bishop Holgate of Landaff, with the title of Bishop of Penreth in the Province of Canterbury, June 24th, 1537.

The following is a copy of Ducarel's *Index to Cranmer's Register*, at Lambeth, relating to same:—

"PENRETH."

"Litteræ patentes regię pro conservatione Dñi Iohn Byrde, S.T.P., ac provincialis ordinis fratrem Carmelitarum Civitat: London: Epi: Suffraganei Sedis de Penreth Landaven: Dioc:

"T. R. apud Westm: 15 Die Junii.

"S. R. mñ. 29, f. 201."

John Byrde was translated to Bangor in 1539, and in 1542 became first Bishop of Chester.

Penreth seems likely to have been in Wales, being the only place bearing a Welsh name mentioned in the Act; and it would be strange if a place giving title to a Bishop were lost in little more than three and a-half centuries, but where is it, or was it? Unfortunately, the Landaff Diocesan Registers do not go back far enough.

Having taken much trouble to endeavour to locate this Penreth, it may be useful to summarise the different places, any one of which might have been chosen under the Act, though all of them being unimportant, then as now, it is difficult to believe either could have been selected. All the others were towns, as now, with churches of note, and one would have thought such places as Brecon, Carmarthen, or Carnarvon would have occurred to the selectors.

It is curious that Hook, in his *Church Dictionary*, omits Penreth in the list, and makes Pereth—Penrith. His son, the Rev. Cecil Hook, can supply no information hereon, nor can Lord Grimthorpe, who compiled the article on "Suffragans" therein. An authority¹ in Wales speaks of Byrde as having been Bishop of Pentruth, but this must be in error in the face of the Lambeth Register.

The following places suggest themselves as possible for the title, with the gathered evidence for and against.

Penrieth, or Penrhydd, in North Pembrokeshire, favoured by Mr. George Watson, of Penrith, Cumberland, who has written a paper on the subject printed in *Cumberland and Westmoreland Antiquarian Transactions*, vol. xv., Part II., but there is no tradition at the place, which, though in the sixteenth century a Crown living, is an obscure village in the Precelly Hills. About thirty years ago, the late

¹ Bangor Diocesan Secretary.

Dean Allen, of St. David's, threshed out the whole question most thoroughly, and came to the conclusion that this Penrhydd was the real Penreth. I am told this on good authority, but no reasons are given or evidence produced. I have, however, come across *Essays on Suffragan Bishops*, by John Lewis, the Antiquary, who was Vicar of Minster, and who lived 1675-1746 (B.M. 2061 c.), who writes (p. 11), "The neatest and most correct scheme" (for arranging these Bishops) "is that which Dr. Drake has given us in his text of Matthew Parker (p. 32), where the only alterations are, first: Taking Bristol from Salisbury and adding it to that of Worcester; and secondly, altering Llandavensis into Menevensis—Penreth being undoubtedly in Pembrokeshire in the Diocese of St. David's, the Archdeaconry of Cardigan, and the Deanery of Emlyn." This is the earliest note I have found upon Penreth, but here no authority is produced.

Penrice in Gower has been named, which once had a good harbour, markets, and fairs, but the population was only 135 at the period, and no tradition exists. Sir Rice Mansell was a Court favourite of Henry VIII, and might have got his parish inserted in the Act. This place is variously spelt—Penrise, Penres, etc.

Penrhys in the Rhondda Valley is a more likely place as the once site of a monastery, though alien, suppressed *temp.* Henry V, and as a place subsequently of great pilgrimage made to a Holy Well, still there (though now used to supply water to the farm called Penrhys uchaf, above it), and to a celebrated image of the Blessed Virgin Mary, which was taken down, and with all her apparel, by Cromwell's order, sent up to London because of the idolatry practised.

The ancient Well Chapel is still standing on the hill-side, though now repaired and used as a pumping-house. The report of the removal of the image of

Our Lady at Penrhys, in the *State Papers*, is dated from Newport in Wales, September 14, 1538. On the 6-ins. Ordnance Map are marked:—"Penrhys-ap-Tewdr, Cae y Ffynwent, Mynachty Penrhys, Ffynon Fair, and Penrhys Isaf."

The wall round the Cae Ffynwent is higher in one place, where the church probably was.

Latimer, in a letter to the Privy Seal, speaks of "a just notion of the importance with which Penrhys was regarded." Leland, in the *Itinerary*, has it: "Penrise Village where the Pilgrimage was."

It is recorded in *State Papers*, that in 1537-8 a grant was made to John Parker, Esquire of the Stables, of Lanternam Park and Penryse Chapel, and Penrhys had become possessed of the rich Cistercian Abbey at Lanternam; but it must be mentioned there is a Penrhos or Penrose near Caerleon, and this might be meant, it being near Lanternam. Cromwell knew Monmouthshire well, and Wales, for in 1532 he had a grant of the "Lordship of Romney in Newport, South Wales," and he had appointed Holgate to Landaff in 1537.

Dugdale mentions "Cænobium de Lanternam, Penryse infra dominium de Myskin. Le Taverne House," and "oblaciones Capellæ."

In *Cambrian Notes and Queries*, March 1, 1902, is a statement that some Penrhys MSS. are stowed away in a cellar of a farmhouse in the Rhondda Valley, but they have not been found, apparently; and in *Cymru Fu*, p. 182: "Treasure is said to have been buried by the monks when leaving Penrhys, and valuable MSS., and men talked of it for generations in Glamorgan." The locality, however, does not favour the idea of a Bishopric.

Another Penrhos, or Penrose, near Ragland, has been suggested. This place was given a perpetual gift to the See of Landav by King Gruffyth-ap-Llywelin by the hand of Bishop Herwald or Herwallt, who was appointed to the See in 1056—"et oblata. Villa

Pennros in manu episcopi et omnibus præsulibus Llandaviæ in perpetuo"—*Lib. Llan.*, pp. 259, 540.

This place is still in the patronage of Llandaff. Among other places suggested are Pentireth, now Pentyrch. An Inquisition was held *temp.* c. 1260-1280, of the "Extent of Llantrissen, and the advowson of the church of Pentireth, which is worth 4 marks."

Penarth, but population only 60 at date, though there was once a small religious house there.

Penerth,—misstated, might have become Penreth. There is a place—Penrhys—near Hirwain—probably the site of the battle whence Penrhys-ap-Tewdr escaped to be killed. Pentraeth in Anglesey may be added—
—an important village—to go from South Wales.

It remains only to say, after enlarging on the foregoing places, it is remarkable that among the authorities alluding to the persons concerned, and the name, no hint is found of the locality of the place—Penreth—giving title to the Bishop; and be it noted it certainly was in the Province of Canterbury, and therefore was not Penrith in Cumberland.

Some old document, yet unfound, may reveal the mystery.

THE ORIGIN OF THE PEVERILS.

BY PYM YEATMAN, ESQ.

THE writer very recently, through the courtesy of Sir Watkin Williams Wynne, has had full access to the remains of his once splendid library at Wynnstay. The *débris* of the ancient MSS. is apparently of little value; but of copies there is a fine collection, chiefly the work of Joseph Morris, of Shrewsbury; probably nearly fifty volumes. The most important is a grand copy of the *Salusburie Pedigrees*, by Owen of Rûg, and John Salusburie, of Erbestock, 1630-77. In this volume, in his handwriting, is written: "Transcribed by Joseph Morris of Shrewsbury, 1832; the original MSS. perished in the fire at Wynnstay in 1858, and this is the only copy in existence. Signed, J.M."

The well-known character of the transcriber gives this MS. a value practically equal to the original; and it is much to be desired that a competent editor would give it to Wales and England, for both countries are alike interested in its contents. The writer ventured to impress the importance of this idea upon Sir W. W. Wynne, who certainly did not discourage it, for he promised to consider it more fully if presented to him in proper form: that is, if he could be assured that it would be worthily produced.

It appears to the writer that Joseph Morris's transcript, for all practical purposes, is as valuable as the original work. To an English lawyer, in the absence of an original document, one copy is equal in value to another, provided that the transcribers are of equal merit; and he is profane enough, after some little study of Welsh MSS., to doubt whether there was ever an original, in the sense of one possessing very remote antiquity. The story that "Griffin ap Cynan, Rys ap

Tewdyr, and Bleddyn ab Cynfyf collected the armes ensignes and pedigrees of their ancestors; and ordained 5 Royal Tribes, there only being 3 before, and 15 special tribes, of whom the gentry of N. Wales are for the most part derived " must be summarily rejected, for many reasons: principally because, at that interesting period, the usage of coat-armour was not common; and the gentry of North Wales had not then entitled themselves to the gratitude of these great men; and if they had, it is very certain that such a procedure was utterly opposed to the traditions and habits of the people. The study of pedigrees was the especial province of a very learned body of men, who would be most strongly opposed to it. The abolition of Heralds' College at the present day would be comparatively easy, for very few of the Heralds take any pride in their work, or any interest in it, except as a means of obtaining exorbitant fees: a procedure which, it is to be hoped, the Government may stop, even though Lord Halsbury might, for the present, obtain the rights of patronage; but imagine the commotion which their alleged transcription would create in the sacred colleges of the Druids—no mere monarch, nor even a Triad of them would dare to affront them; but the strongest objection to the theory is, where is the evidence of it? Who possesses this Armorial *Domesday*?

As a fact, very few if any of these genealogical histories can be dated much earlier than the period of the Tudor usurpation of the Crown of England. Then indeed, forged pedigrees of those delectable monarchs, and the Cecils and other plebeian Welshmen, who crept into power in supporting them, became very common; and it was possibly in revenge, or to stop these forgeries, that some of the ancient bards put their memories and traditions into writing. Unhappily, this was not a common movement, but adopted separately by several scribes; and it is to this, probably, that there is so much error and confusion in Welsh genealogy. At best, we can only hope for a general harmony; and

that perhaps, after all—representing as it does the evidence of many credible witnesses—is better than any mere cut-and-dried account. Hence it is most desirable to obtain evidence of each separate item ; and assuredly one of the most important sources of our knowledge is to be found in this precious MS. at Wynnstay.

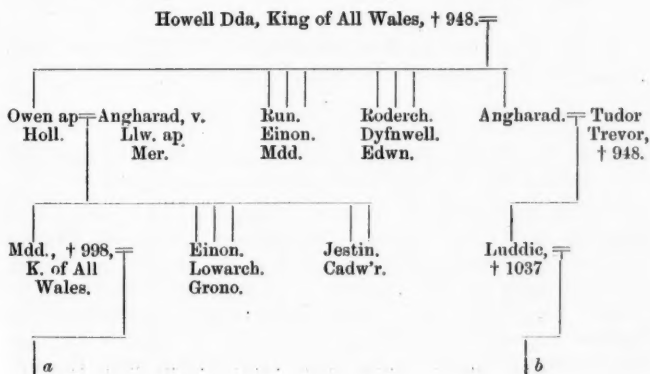
The writer was endeavouring to obtain some kind of evidence to support and to give the true history of the connection between the Fitzalans and the Peverils—a matter of great importance to Welsh and English alike, and even to the Scotch and Irish—for the pedigree of the present Royal Family of England depends upon it. It is, besides, a question of very great literary interest, since William Shakspeare, partly in his immortal play of “Macbeth,” has most minutely recorded the story of the love of Flaald, or Fleance, with Nesta, the unhappy daughter of King Griffith, who some accounts (mostly Welsh) assert, were put to death by the irate monarch for the dreadful offence of marrying without his leave. Some prosaic writers assert that only Fleance was slain, and that the lady married again, and there may be some colour for this statement ; but be that as it may, the sceptre departed from King Griffith, and his half-brother Bleddyn succeeded him for want of heirs. The question is curiously complicated by the position which Alan fil. Flaald bore towards the sons of Bleddin, with respect to the half-Welsh, half-English—or, perhaps, it would be more correct to write the alternate English and Welsh—province which comprised the Castles of Whittington and Oswestry.

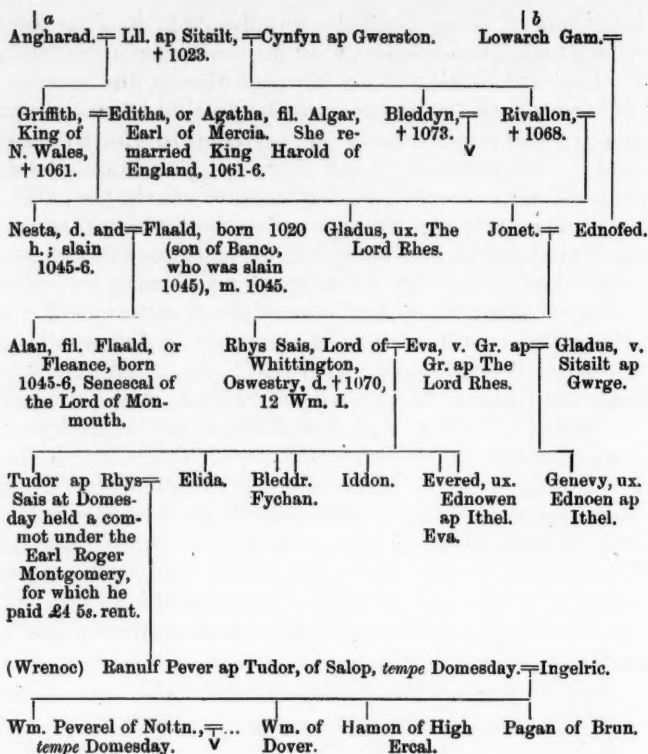
It has always been assumed that the Fitzalans claimed possession of these estates under the suzerainty of the Welsh princes ; whereas it is now fairly established by the writer (see his *History of Derbyshire*, 7th Section, and the *Brownes of Beckworth Castle*) that the Fitzalans, with respect to this property, were all along Lords of the Welsh princes, including the Peverils, who were clearly a part of them ; and the reason for it has been discovered in the fact that Nesta,

daughter of King Griffith, was English heir to her mother, who was co-heir with her sister (who married the Earl of Chester) of the Earls of Mercia, the ancient Lords of Oswestry and of this debateable border land. The learned reader must be referred to the writer's works just mentioned for further proof of these propositions, and also for explanation of the fact that Shakspeare, in recording the pedigree of the Fitzalans, was writing from his own family tradition. His grandmother was one of the Princesses of Powis; and the Lords of Hatton, under whom the Shaksperes held their estates, certainly from the time of Edward III, were directly connected with the Lords of Monmouth (great tenants of King Griffith) who secretly nurtured the young Fitz-Flaald in one of their castles, and who gave him his *soubriquet* of Senescal or Steward, by appointing him to that office at Monmouth. This office of steward was common in Wales and Brittany, but not in Scotland, where probably it never existed. The evidence of the *Salisbury MSS.* is of inestimable value in giving information respecting this family, as the following pedigrees partly compiled from it will show.

PEDIGREE OF HOWELL DDA

(Chiefly from Add. C. No. 177 in the Bodleian Library.)





It is only fair to Joseph Morris to give his own views of the value of the *Salisbury MSS.*

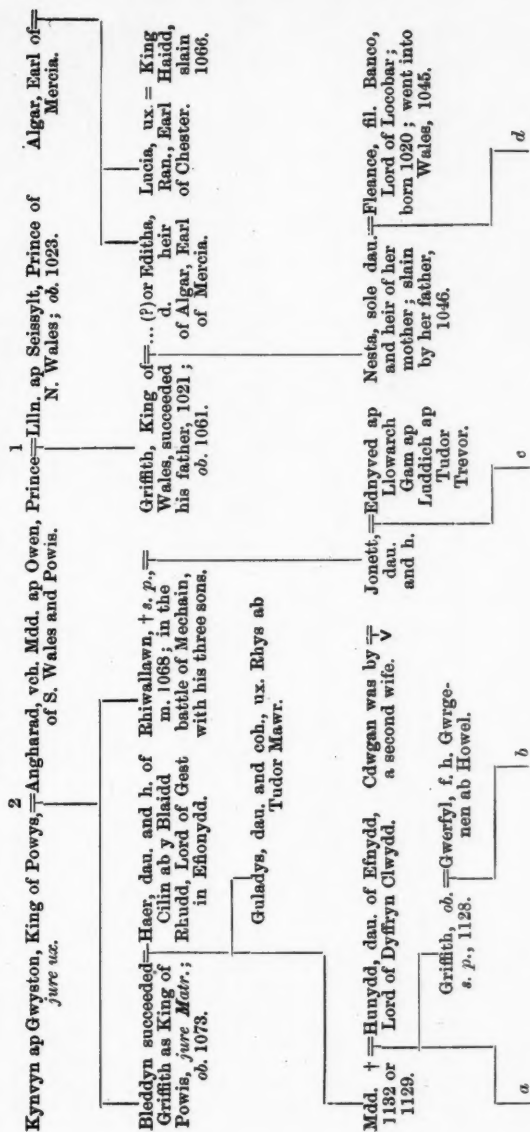
THE FAMILY OF FITZ-WARINK.

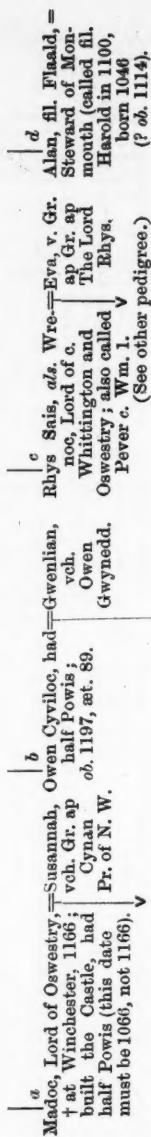
(Article by Joseph Morris from *Archæologia Cambrensis*, 2nd. Ser., vol. iii, and *Powys Fadog*, vol. vi, p. 180.)

"At the period of the Norman Conquest a large tract of the Marches of Wales, including the greater part of the present parishes of Whittington and Oswestry, the district of Maelor, etc., was held by the head of a distinguished Cambrian line named Rhys Sais, which latter appellation was given to him because he was conversant in the Saxon or English language. He doubtless came to an amicable arrangement with the suc-

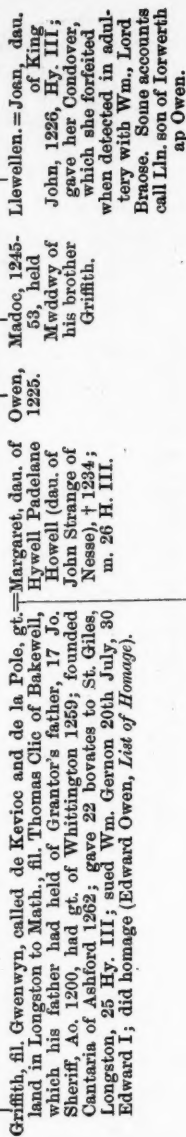
PEDIGREE OF THE PRINCES OF POWIS.

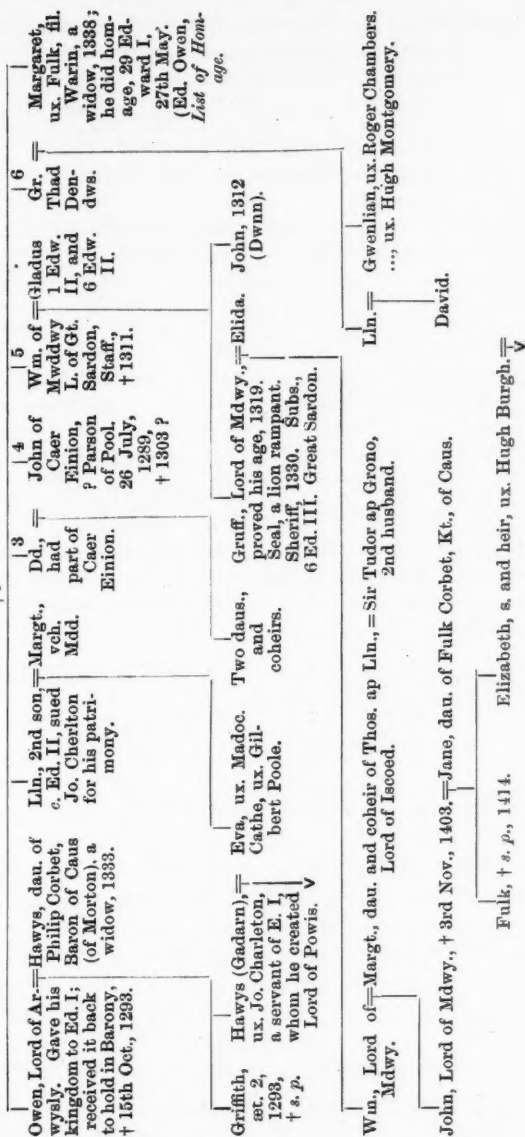
(Chiefly from Sir Watkin Williams Wynn's MSS.)





Gwenwynwyn, only son, had half Powis, alternately fighting with and for King John = Margaret, dan. of the Lord Rhys ap
 a prisoner at Shrewsbury 1211; accompanied that King to Wales again, rebelled,
 and (1217) rejoined him, + 1218(?). 5 R. I, held Ashford *in cap.*
 Tudor, Prince of N. Wales, 1232; had
 Dower in Ashford.

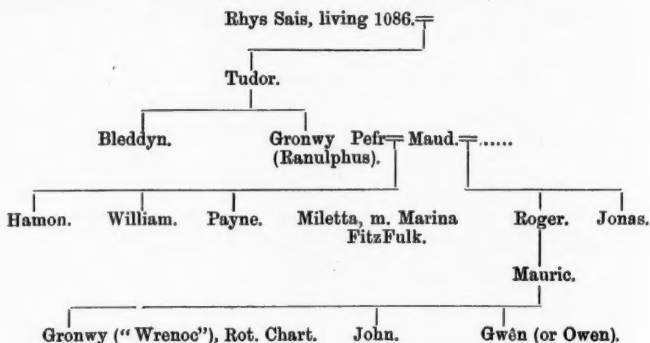




cessful intruders, for it is recorded that in the year 1070 he divided his possessions among his sons. Tudyr, the eldest son, had his father's lands in Whittington and the district of Maelor; but he clearly held them under Roger de Montgomery, for he is recorded in *Domesday* as a tenant to the Norman Earl of Shrewsbury, to whom he paid a rent of £4 5s.

"Bladdyn, the eldest son of Tudyr, had at his father's death the lands of Maelor . . . Ranulphus (in Welsh Gronwy, Ronary, or Wrenoc as he was variously called), the younger son, had the lands in Whittington. In Welsh pedigrees he is styled Gronwy Peŵr—i.e., Ranulphus the smart, or handsome. He married Maud, daughter of Ingelric, a noble Saxon, who had previously had a son named William, of which the Conqueror himself was the father. By Ranulphus (who had a grant from the Conqueror of Hatfield in Essex), she had three sons, Hamon, William, and Payne. It may be presumed that William, the son of Maud by the Conqueror, was brought up with his half-brothers, for they all bore the appellation of Peŵr, Anglicised with the name of Peverell. The Conqueror's son, William, had a grant of estates in Nottinghamshire, Northamptonshire, Derbyshire, etc., and the other sons of Maud were amply provided for. Hamon Peverell, after the attainder of Robert de Belesme, had Whittington, to which his brother William, and subsequently his nephew (Payne), and eventually his niece (Miletta) also succeeded."

Mr. E. Owen informs me that from this article by Mr. Morris can be adduced the following :—



The late Robert Eyton, unquestionably the greatest of our English historians (so great was he, indeed, that

he may almost be called our only historian), was greatly exercised by this pedigree; and whilst frankly admitting his great respect for, and indeed his indebtedness to, Joseph Morris for many important facts, which he had embodied in his *History of Shropshire*, yet he positively refused to accept him as a guide upon this question. Perhaps if Eyton had had the advantage of studying the great work of the Salusburies, he would have given way to its irresistible logic. In writing respecting the grant of Whittington Castle to Roger Powis, by Henry II, in 1165, Eyton, who was a great student of this work, records the fact that the *Archæologia Cambrensis* (New Ser., vol. xii, p. 285) has stated that Roger was the brother of William, Hamon, and Pagan Peverel. He writes sententiously, and not in very good temper, perhaps: "In short, we do not know, and are not likely to know, who the father of the three Peverel brothers was" (vol. xi, p. 31); and yet somewhat inconsistently he accepts the Welsh statement that "Roger Peverel was son of Wrenoc, son of Tudor, son of Rhys Sais;" and Eyton himself quotes that *Domesday* under Whittington, records that a certain Tudor, a Welshman, held of the Earl Roger Montgomery a fine or commot of land in Wales, for which he rendered £4 5s. rent. Surely this confirms the Salusburies to the letter, and settles the question.

The writer, as he always does in Welsh matters, has thrown himself upon the generosity of Mr. Hughes, of Kinnel; Mr. A. N. Palmer, of Wrexham; the Honourable George Kenyon, Major-General the Honourable George Wrottesly, and last but not least upon Mr. Edward Owen; but from none of them has he succeeded in obtaining any distinct assistance, though the proposition is admitted to be as interesting as it is perplexing; and he trusts that some reader of the *Archæologia* may come to his assistance.

Mr. Hughes of Kinnel points out that the scribes must be in error in giving *Eva verch Gr ap Gr ap* the

Lord Rhys as the wife of Rhys Sais, because Rhys was first cousin of the Lord Rhys (they were sisters' sons); nor can Mr. Hughes find any confirmation of a second wife of Rhys Sais given in Salusburie; the three sons of Rhys, Tudor Elida, and Iddon, are clearly established in Welsh history as the murderers of Gwrgenan ap Silsilt, Prince of Powys, in 1079.

It should be noted that the Salusburie MSS. gives Grono as a bastard son of Tudor ap Rhys, and Joanes as his illegitimate son; perhaps his fellow-countrymen so treated him on account of his paying tribute to the Earl Roger Montgomery: a fact which would excite their contempt. The dates given, 12 William I, and 1070, are inconsistent with our ideas of the date of *Domesday*; but probably that great work was not, as our savants suppose, accomplished in a single year, but more probably occupied the full twenty years from the Conquest to 1086, the date assigned by Ordericus for its completion; and, in that case, 12 William I may be the true date of the Shropshire portion of it. It would be of value to collect every date that can be found in connection with it—in which Welsh records may materially assist.

The mother of Rhys Sais is given as Jonet, verch Rivallon ap Cynfyn, Prince of North Wales; apparently he was second husband of Angharad v. Mdd ap Owen, and was married after 1025. The pedigree just given of this lady in vol. ii, p. 25, of Add. C. No. 177, in the Bodleian Library, which gives some dates. Owen, her grandfather, was son of Howell Dda, who died 948, and brother of Angharad, wife of Tudor Trevor; her father was Mdd ap Owen ap Howell, who died 998; and her first husband, Lln. ap Silsilt, is said to have died 1023. Looking at the fact that Ranulf Peverel and his son William were coeval with the Conquest, it seems impossible that the mother of Rhys Sais could have been a granddaughter of Cynfyn ap Gwerston. It would seem also that some of the Welsh wives had been selected at random; the males would rank fairly in these Poems, but not necessarily their wives.

Robert Eyton was too much carried away by scorn for pretentious quacks to do full justice to the Peveril pedigree: he rashly declared that in no instance did any of the Peverils succeed Ranulf or Wrenock in his possession of Domesday property. This is manifestly inaccurate as regards the Norfolk property, which most certainly descended from Wrenock to the Peverils, as well as to Alan fil. Flaald, who seems to have been chief Lord, and who, under the advice and influence of the Lords of Monmouth, granted interest in Sporle and Mileham, so William Peveril of Dover succeeded, in Herts, Essex, and London, Ranulph Peveril and Robert Gernon (or the "Bearded One"), whose posterity crept into part of the Peveril inheritance at Bakewell. More curiously still the Peverils, under the name of de Hesding, or Hastings, succeeded him in that rape in Sussex. Ernulf de Hastings, put to death by King Stephen. Ordericus calls him "Avunculus" of William fil. Alan: which may mean his father's or mother's sister's son, or more probably a female relative through Alan's mother.

It is quite clear, in spite of Eyton's objections, that several of the Peverels succeeded to Wrenock's Domesday estate, and in so many places, that it could only have been as his heirs by the Welsh or Roman law of gavelkind: Eyton, having been equally misled respecting the family of Warin de Metz, whom he fails to recognise as the direct descendants of Warin the Bald; but a study of their lawsuits with the Peverils, extending over 100 years, proves conclusively that they were asserting the rights of their ancestor Warin against the Welsh usurpers of his estates. But the Fitzwarens also acknowledged the over-lordship of the Fitzalans, whose ancestors might have paid tribute to the Norman lords, as occasion made it necessary, but who generally asserted their descent from the Earls of Mercia, the ancient Lords of Whittington and Oswestry.

The MSS. open to the writer, except those of the Salusburies, gave no help on this subject. Griffith Hughes has no mention of Rhys Sais, nor has Peter

Ellis ; and the *Bodleian MSS.* are also silent. Peter Ellis, indeed, in his pedigree of Tudor Trevor, adds one element of doubt. He, indeed, confirms the Salusburies' account that Ednoved ap Llowarch ap Lluddic ap Tudor Trevor married Jenett verch Rivallon ap Kynoyn, but he makes Rhys Sais not the son but the brother of Ednoved, whom he makes the husband of the impossible wife, Eva verch Griffith Hir ap Griff ap ye Argelwydd Rys ; and to Tudor, son of Rhys Sais, he gives a wife, Jane, verch Rys Vychan ap Rys ap M'dd ; and to him he gives two sons, Blethen and Grono ; but obviously their date precludes the latter from being Ranulf Pever, of the time of the Conquest. Salusburies' pedigree makes Tudor only the father of a bastard son, Grono.

CHURCH OF ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST, NEWTON NOTTAGE, GLAMORGAN.

By G. E. HALLIDAY, Esq.

THE TOWER.

APART from its archæological interest, the Parish Church of Newton Nottage has a charm of its own, both in itself and its surroundings.

The old churchyard seems merged in the undulating golden-green sandhills stretching away to the mouth of the river Ogmore on the east—and to Porthcawl, a mile or so to the west. Beyond the sandhills lies the sea, with the Devonshire hills far away in the distance.

The church consists of a chancel, nave, western tower, and an unusually large south porch (Fig. 3), containing many good examples of thirteenth, fourteenth, but more especially fifteenth-century work.

There seems no evidence, however, of any remains belonging to the twelfth century being *in situ*; although it appears to the writer that the bases of the fourteenth-century porch entrance arch are in reality Norman capitals turned upside down, to suit the builders of that time.

The tower, to which the writer more particularly wishes to draw attention, is a massive structure, in all about 54 ft. high—27 ft. from north to south, and 22 ft. from east to west, supported at its four corners by six exceedingly heavy buttresses. From its general appearance, and from the evidence of the early details still remaining, there is little if any doubt but that this portion of the building, at any rate, was used for defensive purposes.

The range of eight massive corbels projecting about 2 ft. from the eastern face of the tower wall, formed in

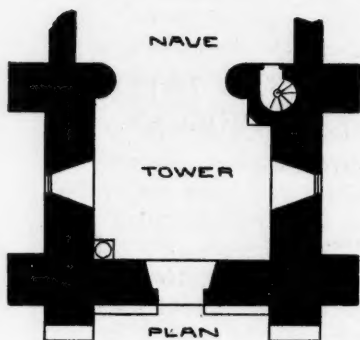


Fig. 5.—Newton Nottage Church.

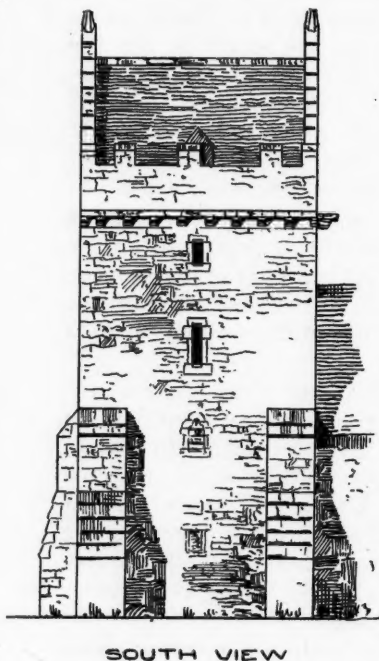
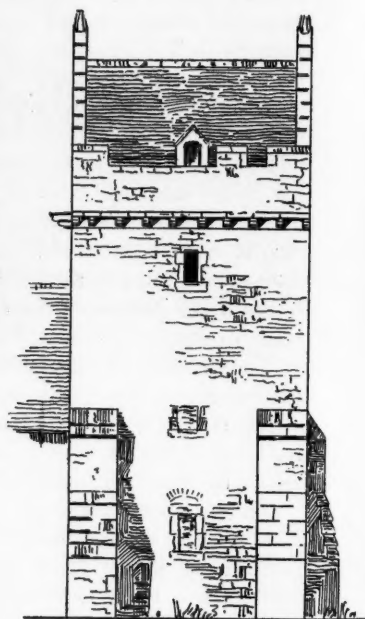


Fig. 7.—Tower of Newton Nottage Church.



NORTH VIEW

Fig. 6.—Tower of Newton Nottage Church.

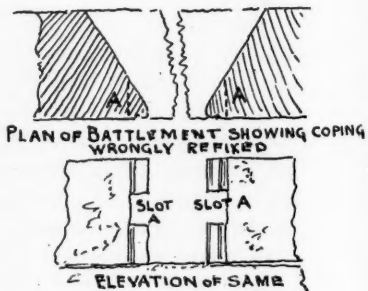


Fig. 10.—Newton Nottage Church.

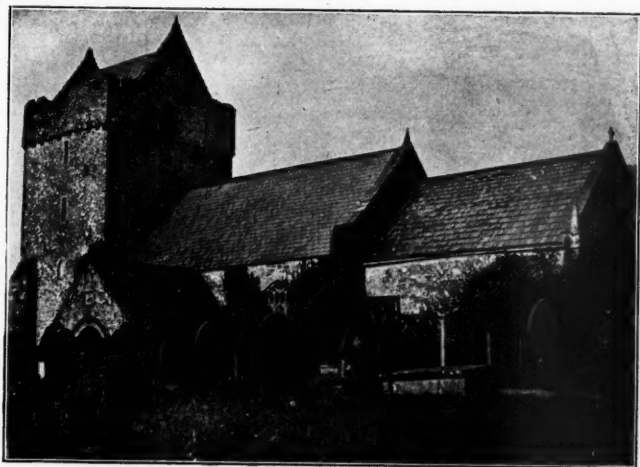
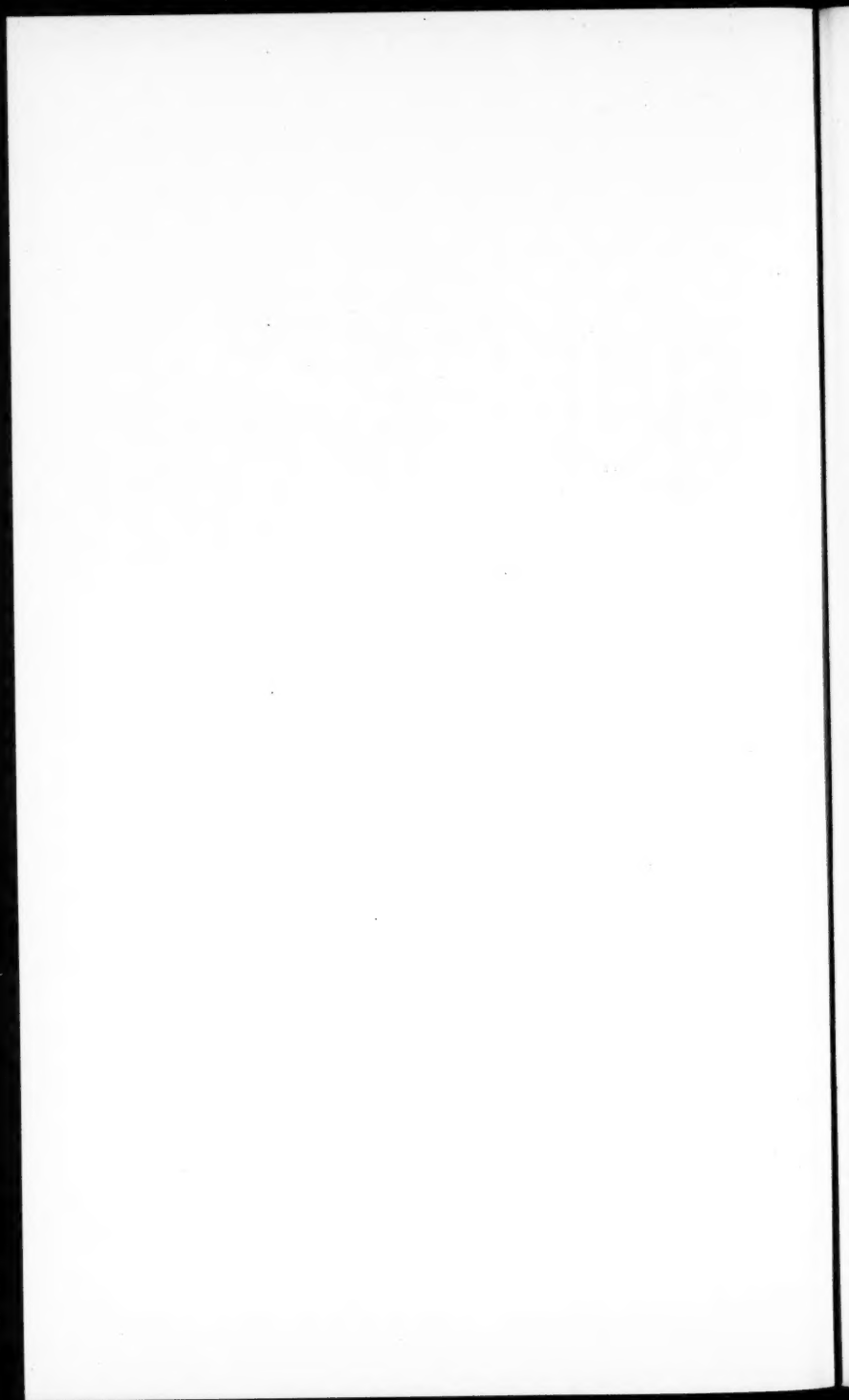


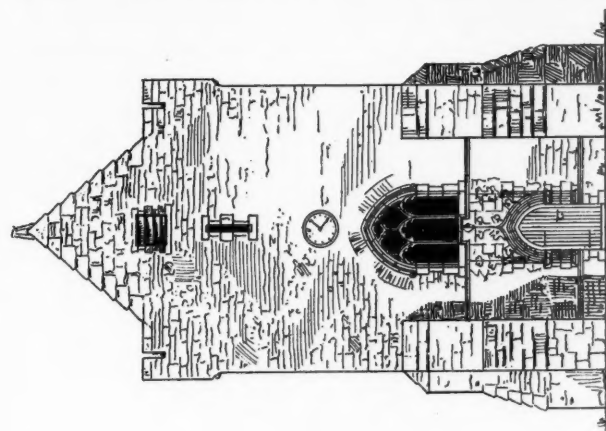
FIG. 1. NEWTON NOTTAGE CHURCH ; VIEW FROM SOUTH-EAST.



FIG. 4. NEWTON NOTTAGE CHURCH ; PRIEST'S DOOR.

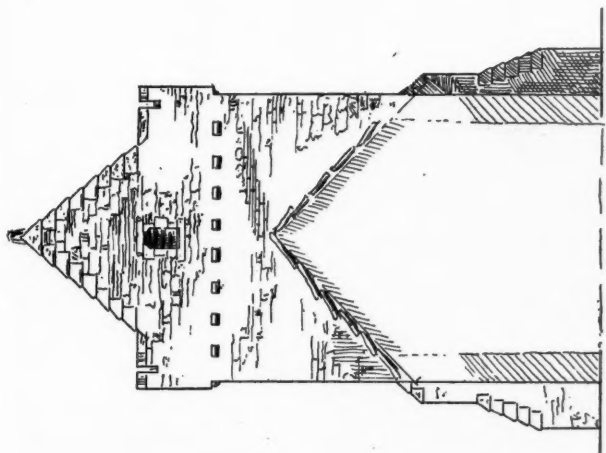


all probability the support for a temporary wooden platform ; while the splayed and moulded battlement



WEST VIEW

Fig. 9.—Tower of Newton Nottage Church.



EAST VIEW

Fig. 8.—Tower of Newton Nottage Church.

coping-stones (Fig. 10), now laid flat, would, when placed on their natural bed, form a moulded and weathered battlement coping to the early flat-roofed tower. It will be noticed that these stones have "slots" about

4 ins. wide, cut through their outer moulding (Fig. 11). The writer would suggest that these slots were intended to receive wooden uprights; hence having regard to the large corbels before referred to, a fairly correct hypothesis showing an outer defence to the east is obtained: from which it will be seen that an archer stationed on this platform, himself protected, could command the body of the church with far greater ease than if standing behind the battlement (See Fig. 12). As some corroborative evidence to this theory, the opening on the east tower wall appears to indicate a

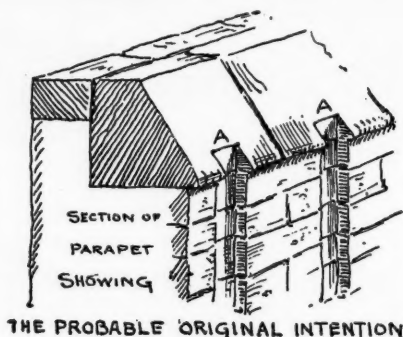


Fig. 11.—Newton Nottage Church.

way of access to the platform, as on the inside there is a large projecting corbel or "step-up" to this opening from the floor below; which tends to show that this was not only used as a window, but also as a means of egress. There are no traces of corbel stones to the west, the louvred opening into the belfry is modern.

Viollet-le-Duc, in his *Dictionnaire Raisonné de l'Architecture*, vol. vi, gives several illustrations of almost identical methods of outer defence adopted in France during mediæval times. If the reader will compare Le-Duc's illustration with Fig. 12, he will at once see the similarity which exists, especially with regard to the great corbels at Newton. Another

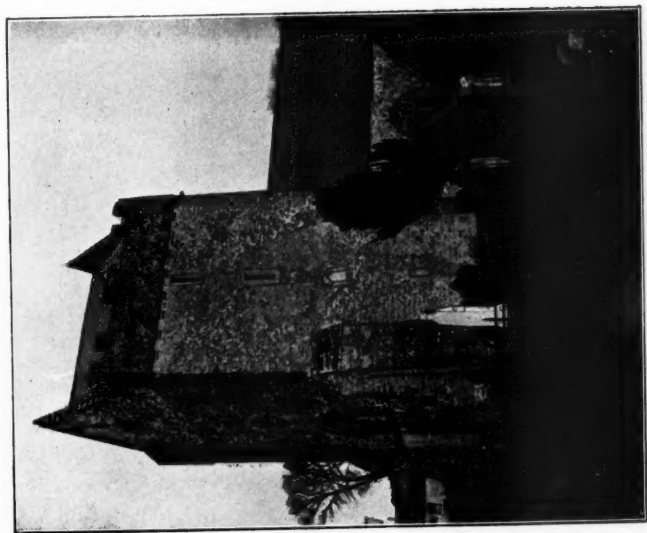


FIG. 2. NEWTON NOTTAGE CHURCH, WEST TOWER.

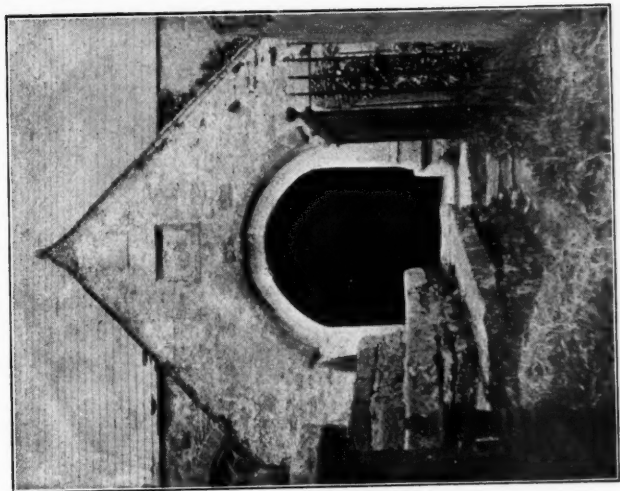
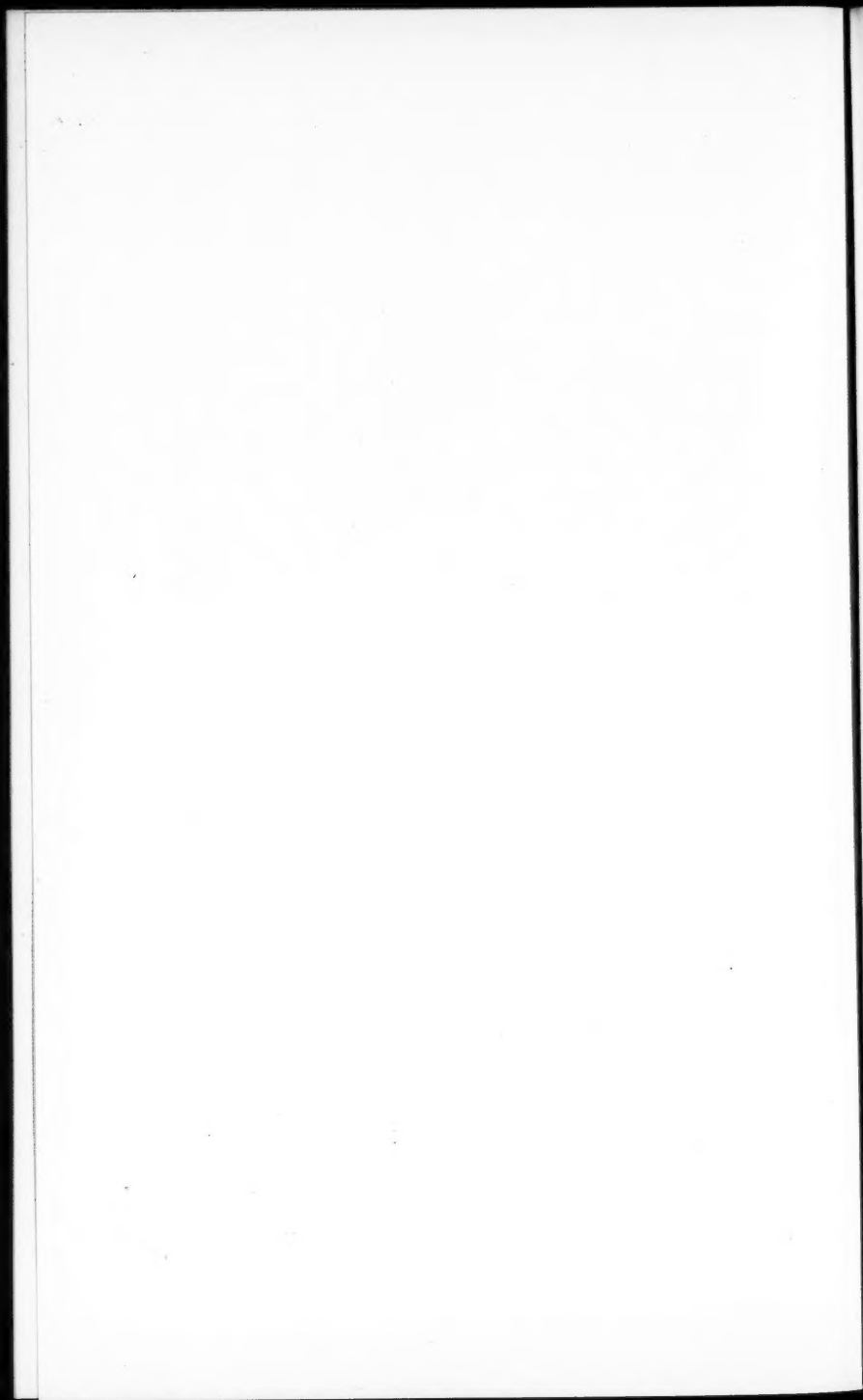


FIG. 3. NEWTON NOTTAGE CHURCH, SOUTH PORCH.





proof of the tower having been used for defence is, that the spiral stairway from the nave to the first floor is loopholed on the inside with openings which would command the western door. Several of the iron bars with which these openings were provided still remain.

During the fifteenth century the defensive character of the tower appears to have been done away with.

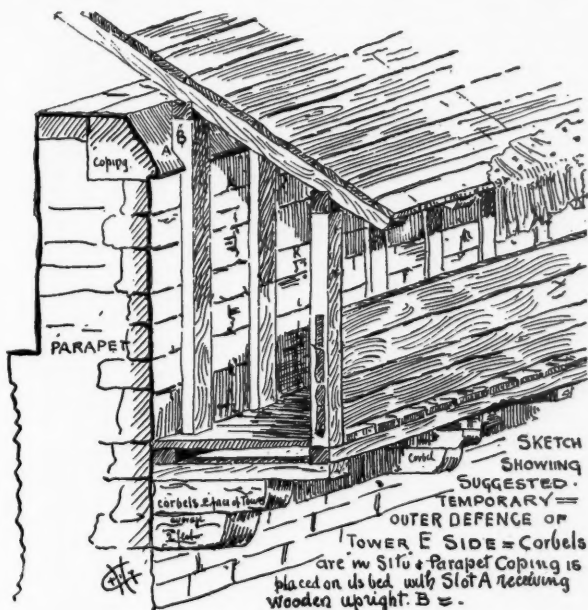


Fig. 12.—Newton Nottage Church.

The beautiful west door with crocketed label and pinnacles was inserted, and the roof assumed the present gabled form.

The priest's door (Fig. 4) and adjacent windows, seem part of this rebuilding; there is little doubt that the circular stone pulpit, with its very rudely-carved representation of the flagellation of Our Lord, is of the same period.

The belfry contains four bells : two given in 1622 and two in 1689. Of these, three are cracked and the fourth cannot be swung, but is only struck with the clapper. The bell-framing was once an excellent and really artistic piece of carpentry, but is now unfortunately in a very bad state of repair.

NOTE.—The above notes and sketches form part of the writer's report written at the instance of the Rector and Churchwardens, with a view to the reparation of the tower.

THE VAIRDRE BOOK.

THE *Vairdre Book* is a collection of antiquarian notes written at the end of the sixteenth and the beginning of the seventeenth century, by—or under the direction of—George Owen, the historian of Pembrokeshire, who had gathered round him a band of antiquaries, among whom were Robert Holland, George Owen Harry, and George Owen, the York Herald; the last two have often been confounded with the historian (see *Arch. Camb.*, 4th Ser., vol. iv, p. 385; Fenton's *Pembrokeshire*, p. 563; and the life of G. O. Harry in the *D. N. B.*

The book obtained its name from having at one time got into the possession of Lloyd of Vairdre, in Llandyssul, Cardigan; and it was apparently bound up in its present state by Robert Vaughan (see *Cambrian Register*, vol. ii, p. 81). It now belongs to Sir Martine Lloyd, Lord of Kemes.

Extracts from the book have been published, not with entire accuracy, in the eighth and thirteenth volumes of the third series of this Journal, and also in the Supplement to the *Baronia de Kemeys*; several others will be found in Owen's *Pembrokeshire*. I propose from time to time to publish in this Journal such further extracts as will be of general interest. Many papers from the *Vairdre Book* were copied by George Owen into the *Fragmentes of Wales, Pembrok and Kemes*, and other of his works.

HENRY OWEN.

Poyston.

I.

(ff. 19a.) This shold be subscribid under the mapp of Wales.

(8 May, 1610.) Wales at the tyme of the conquest consisted of so muche land as ys now in the xiiij sheres of Wales vzd in the sheres of

Anglesei
Carn[ar]von
Merioneth
Montgom[er]y
Denbigh

Flint
Penbrok
Cardigan
Carm[ar]then
Monmeth

And so many Lordships as by the statute of 27 H. 8 are annexed to the Counteyes of Gloucester, Hereford and Salop.

William the conqueror presently after his conquest of England began to make war upon the prince of Wales and wanted his next audacious England. William Rufus did the like & in the 11 year of his reign slew prince Rees ap theodor¹ prince of South Wales, & then came all south Wales to the king's possession and then the King gave most of it to diverse noble men of England & kept little in his possession viz Carmarthen & Cardigan shires.

H. 3. Created his sonne prince of Wales but this was but of South Wales for North Wales was then wholly in the prince of North Wales' hands.

By composition between H. 3 & prince Llewelyn the king had 4 cantredes yielded unto him by the prince viz Rose & Ryvonuog³ now the lipp of Denbigh, Dyffryn Clwyd⁴ that is now the lipp of Ruthin and the cantred of Englefeld⁵ in Flint shire.

(f. 19. b.) E. I gave the ij first to Lacy erle of Lincoln⁶ & the third, Dyffrynclwyd, to grey⁷ & made him Lo. of Ruthin.

E. i having in his possession most pte of the Countey of Carmarthen ever seithens the conquest of Rees ap Theuder & all Cardigan in the ij year of his reign slew prince Llewelyn of north Wales and took rest (?) unto his hand the principality of North Wales viz Anglesey, Carnarvon & Merioneth & then made his sonne E. borne at Carnarvon prince of Wales & gave unto him so much Landes as he had in hands both in North Wales & South Wales viz so much as was composed with⁷ collor in this mapp all the rest of Wales, being the far greater & better pte, was in the hands of sundry Lordes men whose auncesters had

¹ Rhys ap Tewdwr.

² Llywelyn ap Gruffydd.

³ Rhos and Rhyvoniog.

⁴ Dyffryn Clwyd.

⁵ Tegeingl.

⁶ Edward gave these lordships in 1282 to Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, and to Reginald, Lord Grey de Wilton.

⁷ Blank in MS.

eyther conquerid the same from the Welshmen ar hadd yt by the kinge gift being first conquerid by the king or yeldid to him by composition & that apereth in this mapp being compasid about wth ¹ collar.

(f. 20 b.) Endorsed. 1610. 8 Maij. Wales.

What yt was at the conquest how the princeipalytye was made & how yt was subduid.

A subscription for the mapp of Wales.

II.

(F. 46 b.) (17 July '98.)² Yoⁿ shall find many decayed townes in Wales & the cause is for that all the townes in wales were built for maunteyning of the Lordes marchers garrisons wch thei were dryven to kepe there of Englishmen & Normans and when so many townes were builded in wales, as ys to be seene, thei were all well inhabited whiles the contrey was disobedient as ys said before but when the contrey grew to be civell & peaceable then such of those townes as stoode convenient eyther to serve as a throwfare or a convenient place for a markett towne or ells hadd som good port or harborow fytt for trading by sea those townes fell to some good trade & so florished & dothe yett vphold them selves in som Resonable welth, the rest being placed in wild & obscure places vnapt for any trade fell into Ruinne & vtter decaye.

besyde the cause of the decaye of townes aforesaid Owen Glindwr in his warres dyd burne spoyle diuerse townes wch then were Inhabyted by englishmen and Rased them to the grounde that thei were never Reedified nor never cold be able to Recouer theire former estate as some for example

Welsh poole in Montgomeryshire
new Radnor
grismond³
the haye
Caeresarose⁴

endorsed:—Of the decaye of townes & Castells in Wales.

¹ Blank in MS.

² The earlier part of this tract was published in *Arch. Camb.*, 3rd Ser., vol. xiii, p. 133. The above is a later addition by George Owen in his rough hand.

³ Grosmont.

⁴ Caersws.

REPORT OF PORTMADOC MEETING.

(Continued from page 78.)

ROUTES OF THE EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSION NO. 1.—TUESDAY, AUGUST 18th**LLYSTYN GWYN AND CRICCIETH.**

Route.—Members left the Town Hall at 9 A.M., and proceeded by carriage north-west through Dolbenmaen to Llystyn Gwyn (near Brynkir Railway Station); then south through Llanystumdwy to CRICCIETH; and east back to PORTMADOC.

The following objects of interest were visited :—

Penmorfa (*Church of St. Beuno*).
 Gesail Gyfarch (*Inscribed Stone*).
 Dolbenmaen (*Church and Mound*).
 Brynkir Hall (*The Property of Mr. R. M. Greaves*).
 Ystum Cegid (*Cromlech*).
 Llystyn Gwyn (*Inscribed Stone*).
 Rhos-y-Lan (*Cromlech*).
 Llanystumdwy (*Church*).
 Criccieth (*Church and Castle*).
 Ystumlllyn (*Ancient Historic House, the Property of Colonel O. Lloyd J. Evans*).

The members were hospitably entertained to LUNCHEON at Brynkir Hall by kind invitation of R. M. Greaves, Esq., and to TEA at Ystumlllyn by invitation of Colonel O. Lloyd J. Evans.

EXCURSION NO. 2.—WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 19th.**HARLECH AND CWM BYCHAN.**

Route.—Members left the Town Hall at 9 A.M., and proceeded by carriage south through Harlech to LLANBEDR; then east through Cwm Bychan to the ROMAN STEPS; returning again to LLANBEDR, and taking the train from Pensarn Station back to PORTMADOC.

The following objects of interest were visited :—

Glyn Cywarch (*Ancient Mansion, the Residence of Lord Harlech*).
 Harlech (*Castle*).
 Harlech : Ty Eiddow (*An Old Church converted into Cottages*).
 Llanfair (*Church*).
 Cwm Bychan (*Roman Steps*).
 Llanbedr (*Church and Stone, with Incised Spiral*).

The members were hospitably entertained to LUNCHEON in the courtyard of HARLECH CASTLE by the kind invitation of the President, R. H. Wood, Esq., and to TEA at WERN GRON FARM by Randal Casson, Esq.

EXCURSION NO. 3.—THURSDAY, AUGUST 20th.

TRECEIRI AND LLANGYBI.

Route.—Members left the Town Hall at 9 A.M., and proceeded by carriage west through Criccieth and Chwilog to FOUR CROSSES; then north to LLANAELHAIARN; returning through Llangybi and Criccieth to PORTMADOC.

The following objects of interest were visited :—

Llanaelhaiarn (*Church and Inscribed Stone*),
Treceiri (*Ancient British Fortress*),
Llangybi (*St. Cybi's Church and Well*).

The members were hospitably entertained to LUNCHEON in the Board School-Room at LLANAELHAIARN by kind invitation of J. E. Greaves, Esq., the Lord-Lieutenant of Carnarvonshire; and to TEA at GLASFRYN by kind invitation of Mrs. Williams-Ellis.

EXCURSION NO. 4.—FRIDAY, AUGUST 21st.

BEDDGELERT AND NANT GWYNANT.

Route.—Members left the Town Hall at 9 A.M., and proceeded by carriage north through the Pass of Aberglaslyn to Beddgelert (making a détour south-east from Prenteg to HAFOD GARREGOG and the BRIDGE OF ABERGLASLYN); then north-east to HAFOD LWYFOG in Nant Gwynant; returning again through Beddgelert to PORTMADOC.

The following objects of interest were visited :—

Hafod Garregog (*Once the Residence of the Welsh Bard, Rhys Goch O Eryri*).
Bwlch Gwernog (*Ancient Road and Hut-Circles*).
Bedy Newydd (*Camp*).
Ty Mawr (*Old Chapel*).
Beddgelert (*Church*).
Muriau'r Dré (*Hut-Circles*).
Hafod Lwyfog (*Old House belonging to Colonel Mainwaring*).

LUNCHEON was provided for the members at BEDDGELERT, and they were hospitably entertained to afternoon TEA at HAFOD LWYFOG by Colonel Mainwaring.

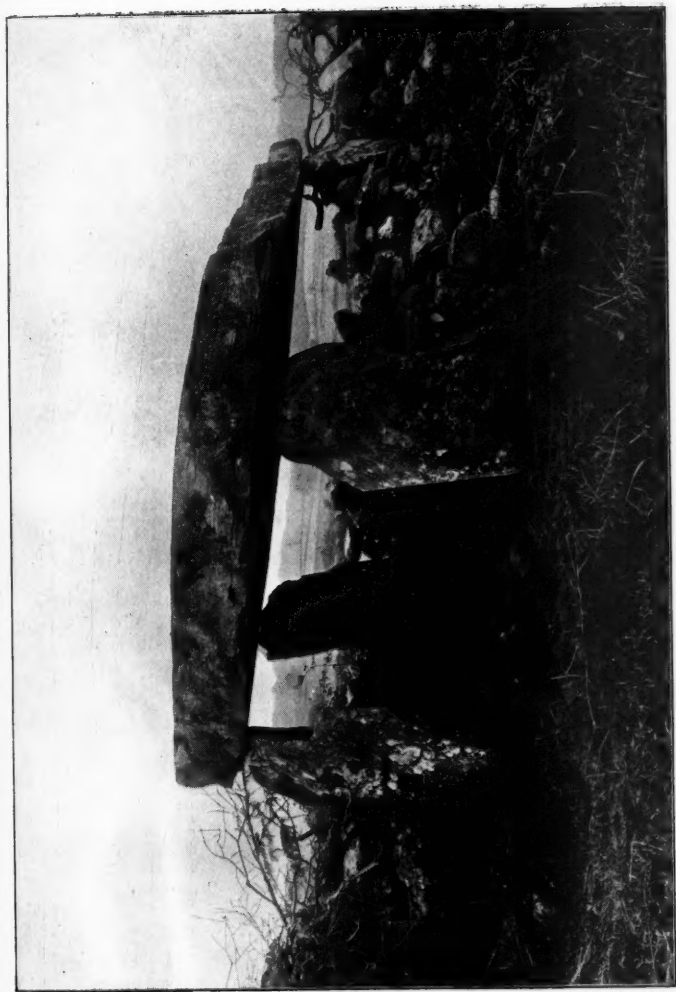
NOTES ON OBJECTS OF INTEREST SEEN DURING THE EXCURSIONS.

Prehistoric Remains.—The earliest of the prehistoric antiquities visited were the cromlechs at Ystum Cegid and Rhos-y-Llan, situated in the comparatively low-lying country to the north of Criccieth. We are indebted to the kindness of Mr. J. E. Griffith, F.L.S., for the use of the photographs here reproduced. Megalithic structures of this class are now generally admitted to be sepulchral chambers of the Neolithic period. In Wales, as in Denmark and elsewhere, cromlechs or dolmens are generally found at no great distance from the sea-coast. There do not seem to be any cromlechs along the north coast of Wales between Chester and Bangor, but following the coast-line round beyond this they will be found to occur at pretty frequent intervals. First come the Plâs Newydd cromlechs on the Anglesey side of the Menai Straits; further along the north coast of Carnarvonshire is the Clynog Fawr cromlech; and on the south coast of Carnarvonshire are several cromlechs in the neighbourhood of Pwllheli and Criccieth. On the coast of Cardigan Bay there are groups of cromlechs between Harlech and Barmouth, more particularly near Cors-y-gedol; but beyond this there are none until we come to north Pembrokeshire. Lastly, there are also cromlechs along the south coast of Wales at Manorbier, Arthur's Stone in Gower, and at St. Lythan's, near Cardiff. The cromlechs at Ystum Cegid and Rhos-y-Llan, seen during the Portmadoc Meeting, are not specimens of the first importance, although of considerable size. The capstone of the one at Ystum Cegid is 15 ft. long by 11 ft. 6 ins. wide by 1 ft. 3 ins. thick. These Megalithic monuments have been described by the Rev. E. L. Barnwell in the *Arch. Camb.*, 3rd Ser., vol. xv, p. 135.

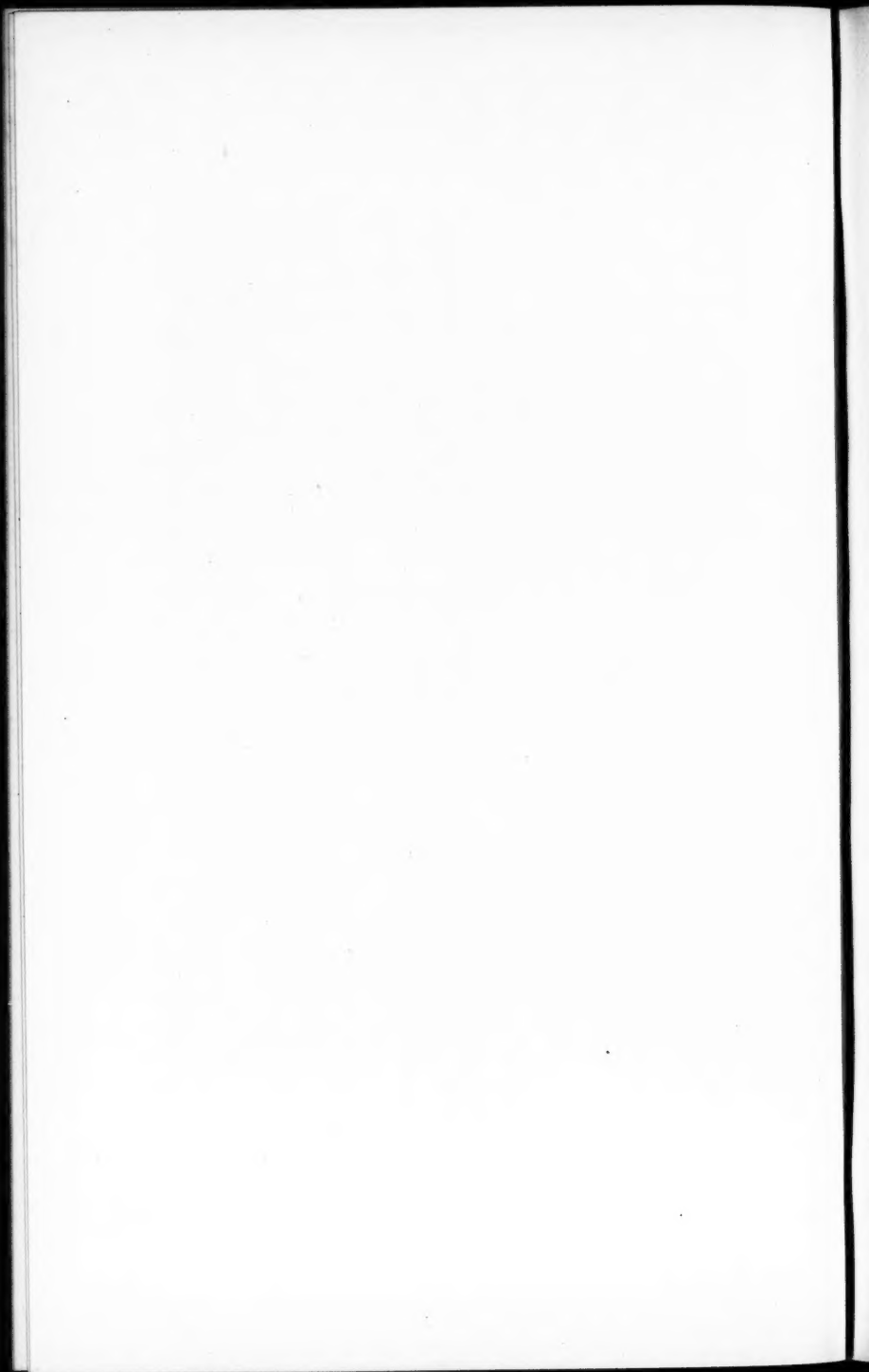
The ancient British hill-fort of Treceiri¹ was visited under the most unfavourable conditions, in pouring rain. This was the fifth time the members of the Association have made the ascent, the previous occasions having been from Carnarvon in 1848, 1877, and 1894, and from Portmadoc in 1868. The practical spade work done by the Rev. S. Baring-Gould and Mr. R. Burnard, F.S.A., in the course of last year has been the means of putting an end to the futile guesses as to the probable age of the fortress made in the past by ingenious antiquaries. The antiquities found during the excavations of the huts within the fortified area belong to the Late-Celtic period, and cannot be much older than the beginning of the Roman occupation of Britain. The exploration is to be continued this year when, no doubt, equally interesting results will be obtained.

The hut-circles inspected in the neighbourhood of Aberglaslyn and in Nant Gwynnant are of the same class as those which may be seen by thousands on the mountains and moors of Wales, Cornwall, and Devon. This kind of dwelling was probably in use from the

¹ See *Arch. Camb.*, 3rd Ser., vol. i, p. 25; 3rd Ser., vol. ix, p. 86; 4th Ser., vol. ii, p. 66; 4th Ser., vol. xii, p. 243; and 6th Ser., vol. iv, p. 1.



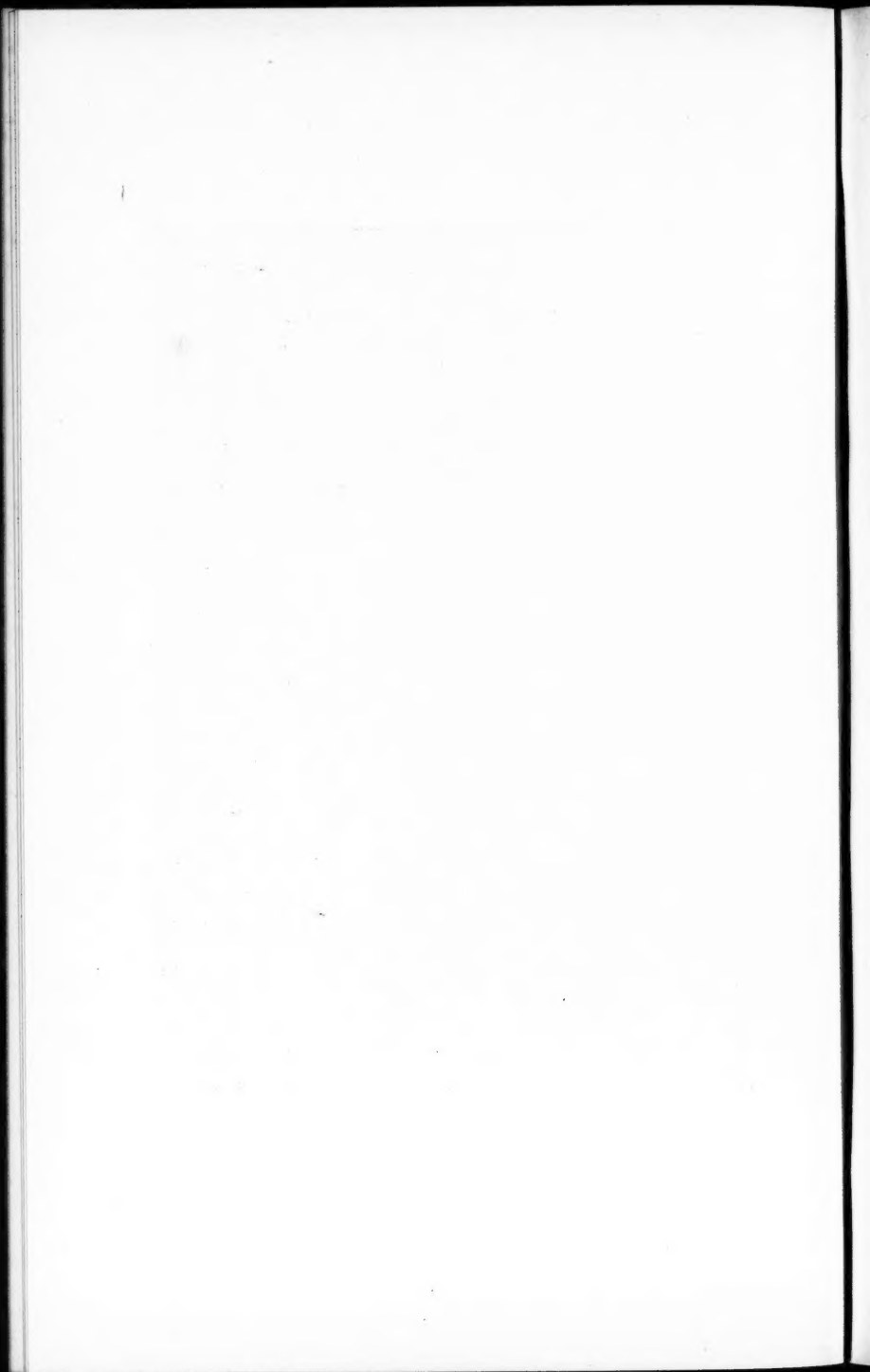
CHROMLECH AT YSTUM CEGID, NEAR CRICCIETH.
(From a Photograph by J. S. Griffith, Esq., F.L.S.)

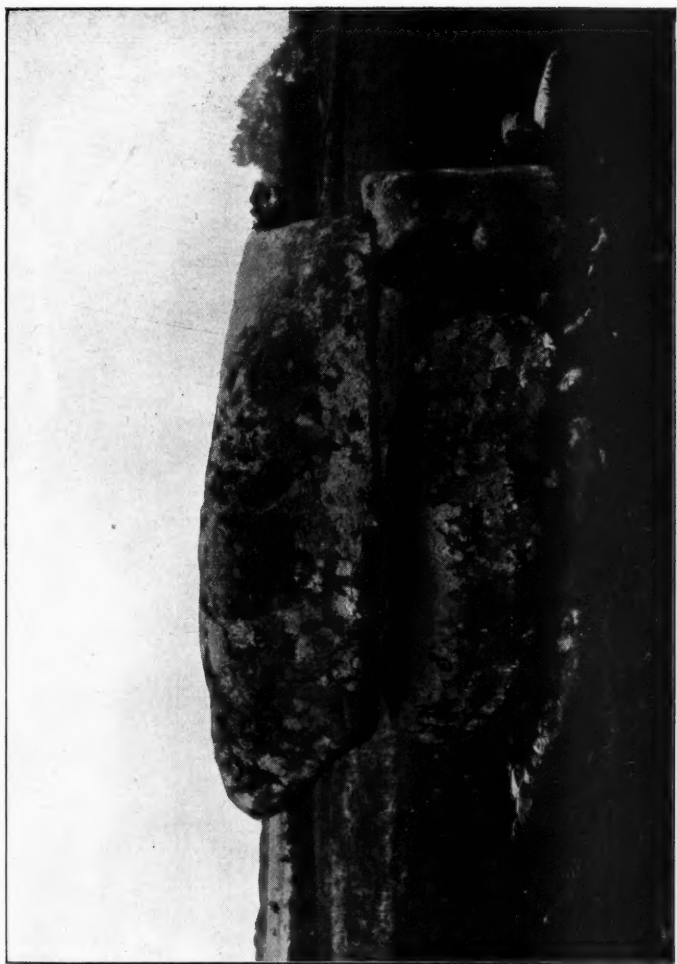




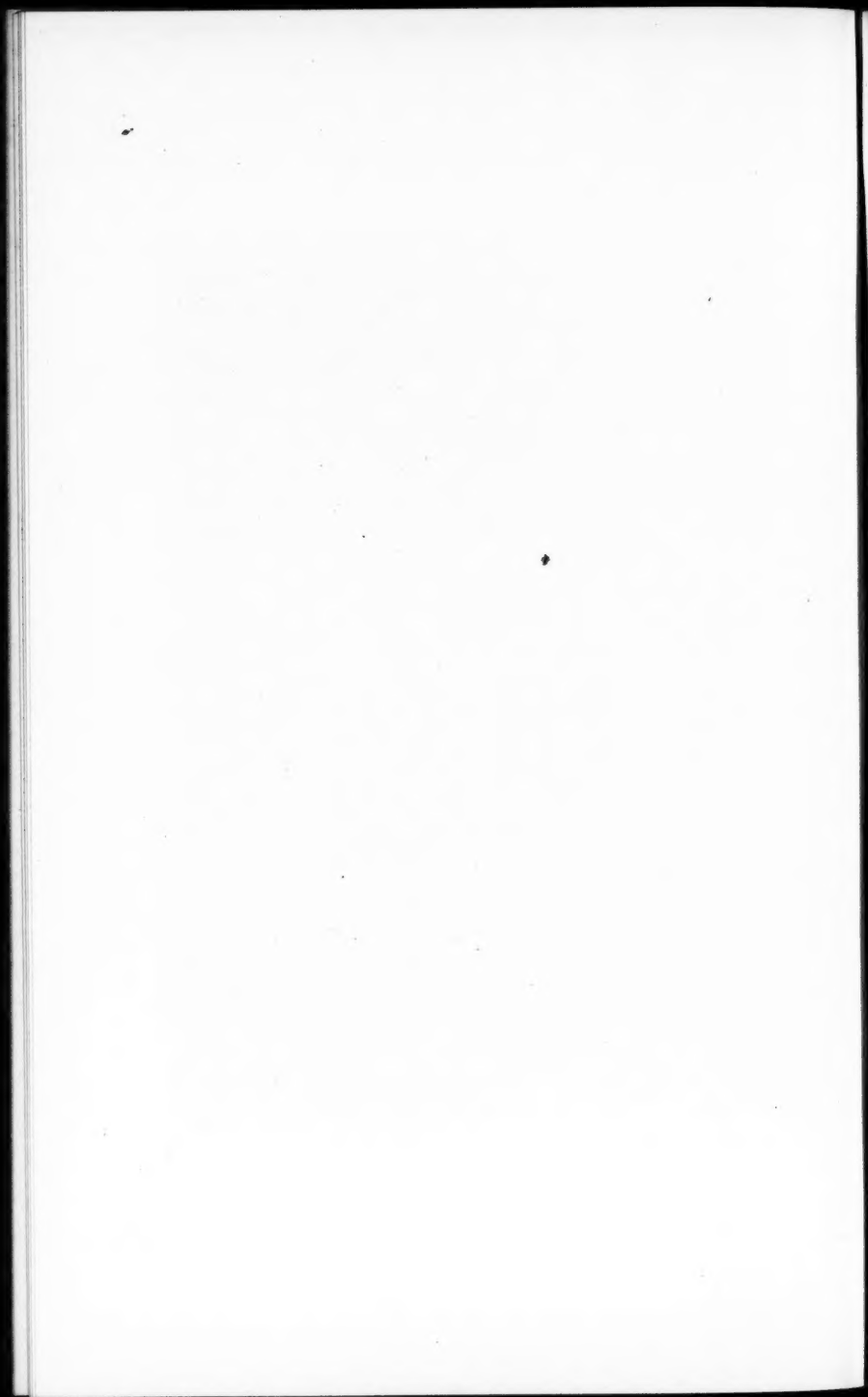
CROMLECH AT YSTUM CEGID, NEAR CRICCIETH.
(From a Photograph by J. E. Griffith, Esq., F.L.S.)





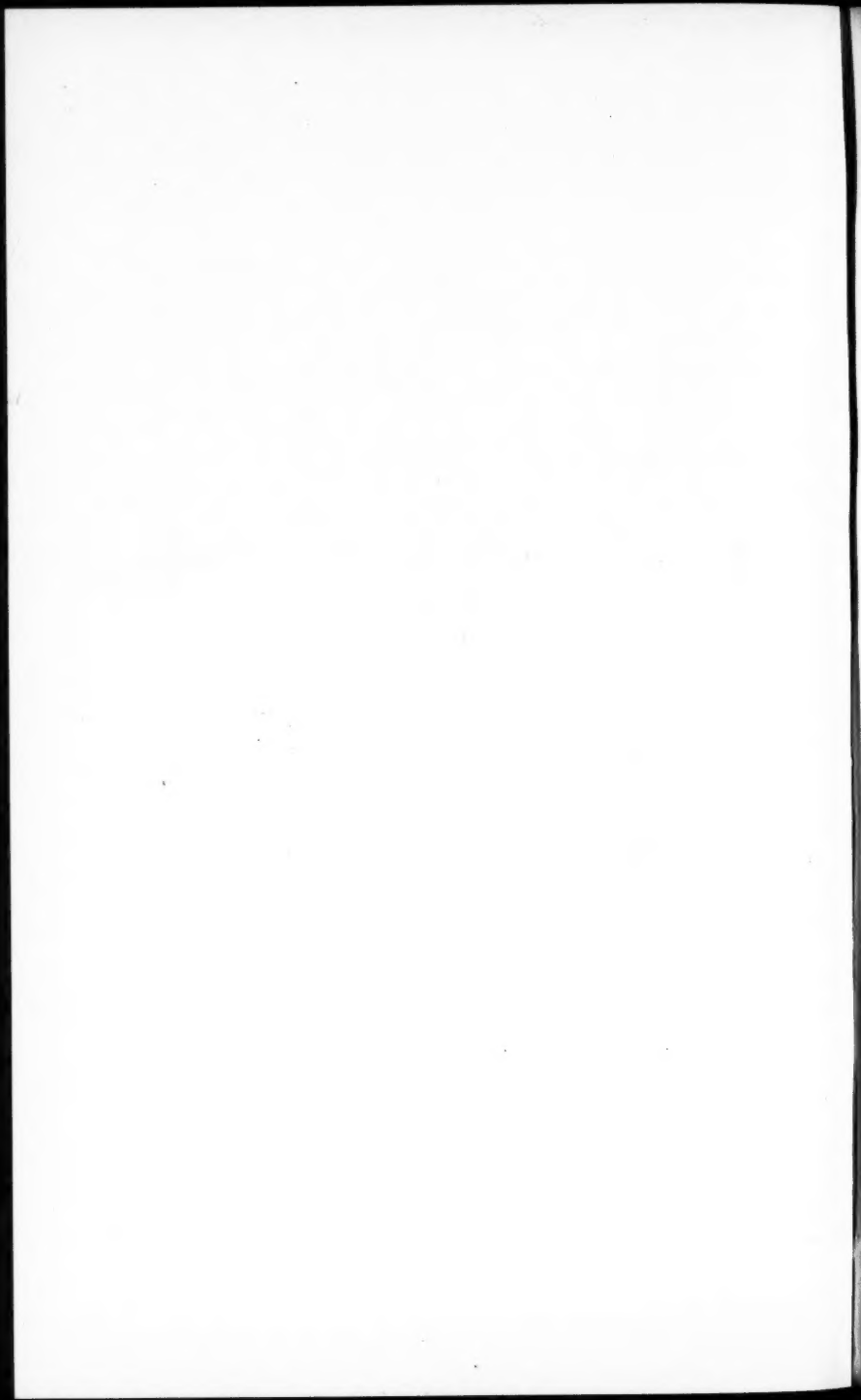


CROMLECH AT RHOS-Y-LLAN, NEAR CRICIETH.
(From a Photograph by J. E. Griffith, Esq., F.L.S.)





CROMLECH AT RHOS-Y-LLAN, NEAR CRICCIETH.
(From a Photograph by J. E. Griffith, Esq., F.L.S.)



Stone Age, through the Bronze Age into the Iron Age. The period to which particular examples belong can only be determined by excavation.

At Llanbedr¹ a stone was examined in the churchyard which in all probability belongs to the Bronze Age, and is a unique specimen as far as Wales is concerned. The stone is four-sided, and tapers towards the top. It is 2 ft. 9 ins. high by 11 ins. wide at the top, and 1 ft. 11 ins. wide at the bottom, by 1 ft. 2 ins. thick. At the top there is a single spiral, neatly incised. This remarkable piece of archaic sculpture attracted the attention of the late Sir James Simpson, and is mentioned in his monograph on "Cup- and Ring-Sculptures," forming the Appendix to vol. vi of the *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*. Those who wish to pursue the subject further may with advantage consult Mr. George Coffey's papers, on the "Ornament of the Bronze Age," in the *Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland*.

Romano-British Remains.—An alleged Roman camp and road near Aberglaslyn were pointed out to the members. A Roman origin is assigned to them by the late Mr. J. W. Grover, F.S.A., who has published a paper on the subject in the *Journal of the British Archaeological Association*. It does not appear that any distinctly Roman remains have been found in or near the camp. Some judicious excavations might settle the point.

With regard to the so-called "Roman Steps,"² there is nothing to show decisively to what age they belong. A careful survey of this and other similar paved ways in the district might perhaps throw some light on their antiquity. The track-way over the pass is only paved in places, and with varying degrees of good workmanship; so that it altogether lacks the thoroughness which is characteristic of roads laid down by Roman engineers. The flags and steps do not show an amount of wear which would warrant assigning a higher antiquity to them.

Early Christian Remains.—Three inscribed stones belonging to the Early Christian Period were inspected during the Meeting:—

1. At Gesail Gyfarch,³ near Penmorfa, inscribed—

FILI CVNALIPI
CVNACI (HIC) IACIT
..... BECCVRI

2. At Llystyn Gwyn,⁴ near Brynkir, inscribed—

IC ORI FILIV F
POTENTI
NI

3. At Llanaelhaiarn,⁵ inscribed—

ALIORTVS ELMETIACO
HIC IACET

¹ *Arch. Camb.*, 3rd Ser., vol. xiii, p. 155.

² *Arch. Camb.*, 3rd Ser., vol. xiv, p. 472, and 4th Ser., vol. iv, p. 86.

³ *Arch. Camb.*, 4th Ser., vol. xiii, p. 161.

⁴ *Proc. Soc. Ant. London*, 2nd Ser., vol. xix, p. 255.

⁵ *Arch. Camb.*, 4th Ser., vol. v, p. 246.

The holy wells at Llanaelhaiarn and Llangybi were no doubt venerated in the Early Christian Period, although the structures now surrounding them are of later date.

Mediæval Remains.—The following churches were visited during the Meeting :—

Penmorfa.	Llanbedr.
Dolbenmaen.	Llanaelhaiarn.
Llanystumdwy.	Llangybi.
Criccieth.	Beddgelert.
Llanfair.	

Most of the churches in the district are small and unpretentious, with a bell-gable at the west end. Those seen by the members were altogether devoid of architectural or ecclesiological interest of any kind, except perhaps the churches at Penmorfa and Beddgelert.

Only two castles came under the notice of the members, namely, those at Criccieth and Harlech, both of which are Edwardian, the latter being by far the more important of the two. The fortresses are within sight of each other, and the object of their erection was no doubt to command the entrance to the estuary of Traeth Mawr and the Pass of Aberglaslyn beyond. The distance as the crow flies between the two castles is about seven miles. At Criccieth Castle, Mr. William George read a paper dealing with the few historical events connected with the building; but probably much more remains to be discovered by anyone who will take the trouble to search the archives of the Public Record Office in London. Unfortunately, this is one of the few Welsh mediæval fortresses which has not been described by the late Mr. G. T. Clark. It is situated on a detached rocky eminence, rising abruptly from the sea and almost forming an island. The outer works along the cliff have completely disappeared, and all that now remains are the walls of the inner defences, consisting of a polygonal enclosure with a massive gateway flanked by large drum towers. If there were any structures within the enclosure, they have been destroyed.

Harlech Castle¹ was described to the members by Mr. W. R. M. Wynne, the present Constable and Lord-Lieutenant of the county of Merioneth. The position of the Castle on the top of a high rock, rising abruptly from a flat expanse of sand, now partially covered with turf, is most imposing. At the time the Castle was built by Edward I, the sea, now a mile distant, must have washed the foot of the cliff. As at Sandwich in Kent, the gradual retirement of the sea has been taken advantage of by the golfer for converting the sandy waste into links. The inner ward of the Castle, which is all that is seen from a distance, is four-sided in plan, with drum towers at each of the angles, and a massive gateway, similar to that at Criccieth, on the land side. The drum towers at the two angles next the sea have small projecting turrets rising above the top of the parapet, so as to break the sky-line, and they add greatly to the picturesque effect, as

¹ See G. T. Clark in *Arch. Camb.*, 4th Ser., vol. vi, p. 101.

is the case also at Conway. One of these towers is associated with Bronwen the Fair. At the two angles of the portion of the gateway inside the courtyard, there are round towers which rise to a greater height than any of the others. The sky-line is thus broken by towers of three different sizes, rising to varying altitudes. The view from the middle ward across the sea towards the promontory of Llein is exceedingly fine. The golf-players on the links who would, under other conditions, seriously detract from the beauty of the scene, are so far below that they look like small beetles crawling about. It is to be hoped that, as one good result of the Portmadoc Meeting, the Association will be able to spend some of the money subscribed to the Local Fund on obtaining reliable plans of Criccieth and Harlech Castles to a large scale.

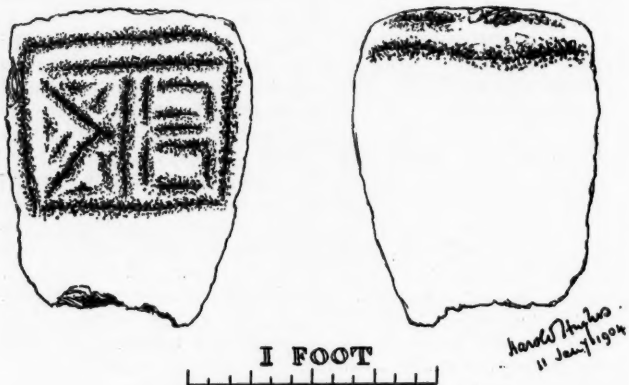
The ancient domestic architecture of the district is extremely poor, and the only interesting specimen visited was Lord Harlech's house at Glyn Cywarch, where there is some good oak carving.

Mr. Harold Hughes, A.R.I.B.A., contributes the following note :

Hafod Lwyfog.—Hafod Lwyfog, the property of Colonel Mainwaring, situated in Nant Gwynant, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles below Pen-y-gwryd, is a seventeenth-century house. The plan is a simple parallelogram, measuring externally about 54 ft. 6 ins. by 23 ft. The main front faces south-east. The entrance is in the centre. Out of an internal porch the kitchen opens on the left, the parlour on the right. A small third room is placed at the back of the porch, communicating with the kitchen. The large chimneys occupy the two gable-ends. The first floor is divided into four rooms, one at either end, and two in the centre placed back to back. These rooms communicate by doors leading from one room to the other. The original staircase occupied a recess on the left of the parlour fireplace. It is at present in a bad state of repair and blocked up. Below the parlour is a cellar. The internal divisions are wooden partitions, constructed with thick and thin upright boards. The beams and ceiling joists are for the most part moulded, and more trouble has been expended than might have been expected in connection with a small house placed amongst the wilds. On a beam supporting the joists in the parlour appear the initials and date ^{E LL}_E 1638. The old fireplace in this room has been blocked up; but over it, on a shield are "three eagles displayed in fesse" (Gwynedd). The main timbers of the roof are ancient. The windows generally are not original, though, in the back elevation, is a simple mullioned window, consisting of square wooden mullions set diagonally. The ground on this side the house is considerably above the level of that in front, and an external door opens direct from one of the bed-rooms on the first floor. In the north-east gable-end are the remains of a two-light window, formerly lighting the cellar. The stone mullion is grooved for glass, but the jambs consist of rough local stone masonry.

Archaeological Notes and Queries.

ANCIENT STONE FOUND AT BANGOR.—The sketch illustrates the two faces of an ancient stone discovered at Bangor, December 29th, 1903. When Mr. Watkin Jones, builder, was excavating in search of a sewer (found to be incorrectly shown on the Corporation Map) under the pavement in High Street, the stone was discovered a little below the surface, a short distance to the east of the entrance-gates to the Cathedral yard, and close to the railings. Probably the ancient boundary of the yard was without the limit marked by the modern railing. I asked Mr. Watkin Jones if he would allow the stone to be removed to the Cathedral, and he most kindly had it conveyed there immediately.



Sculptured Stone found at Bangor.

The stone measures 1 ft. 2 ins. by $11\frac{1}{2}$ ins. The thickness varies from $3\frac{1}{2}$ ins. at the narrow end to 4 ins. at the wider end. The surface is much worn, and it is difficult to make out the pattern of the ornament. The front face contains a panel, in two divisions. The right-hand division, as shown in the sketch, appears to have been filled with a kind of key-pattern. The left-hand ornament is possibly some sort of diagonal key-pattern. The latter division is the most damaged portion of the stone. The reverse face is plain, with the exception of a roll or cord near the upper edge. One end of the stone—the lower—as shown in the sketches, is broken. The

general form would suggest that the stone might be the upper arm of an upright cross. The stone employed is a conglomerate.

HAROLD HUGHES.

CWM Y FFOSP.—This curiosity may be seen in the Ordnance Map. The name is *Cwm y Ffos*, the Dyke's Combe, and is situate at Blaenogwr, Ogmore Valley. The farmer of Blaenogwr informs me that the name in full is *Cwm Ffos yr Hwch*, the Combe of the Sow's Dyke, and the full name is sometimes pronounced *Cynffon Swch*, pure nonsense in regular Welsh: the Snout's Tail, or the Ploughshare's Tail. The latter name is clearly the alliterative result of pronouncing the full name quickly. In the Rhondda a certain field is called *Câ dan Gïad* and *Cecin Gïa*, that is, *Cae dan Gauad*, an Enclosed Field, and *Cegin Gauaf*, Winter Kitchen!

Nantymoel, Glamorganshire.

JOHN GRIFFITH.

FONT AT AMBLESTON, PEMBROKESHIRE.—The Vicar of Ambleston, Pembrokeshire, the Rev. Thos. Jones, who was appointed to this



Fig. 1.—Bowl of Font from Ambleston Church, used as Pig-trough at Lambro' Farm.

benefice last May, while going round the parish lately, made a very remarkable discovery. One of the oldest men in the parish, Mr. Williams, Wallis Farm, gave the Vicar a very interesting account of the parish church; and on being asked how he accounted for the fact that there was no font in the church, simply asked the inquirer to accompany him to a back part of the house, and there a part of the font was discovered used as a *cheese-press*, ingeniously

constructed in an iron frame. It appears that the former occupier of the house was a churchwarden, and had bought it at a public sale, when the church was renovated seventy-one years ago. The Vicar traced the other part of the font to Lambro' Farm, in the parish of Wiston, occupied by Mr. Adams. Here it had been used



Fig. 2.—Stem and Base of Font from Ambleston Church, used as Weight for Cheese-Press at Wallis Farm.

as a *pig-trough* for all these years. Both of these farmers gave back readily to the Vicar what was at one time a sacred and consecrated part of the ancient parish church.

We are indebted for the above diagrams to the Rev. D. Bowen, Monkton Priory, Pembroke, who has for years taken great interest in the preservation of our ancient parish churches.

BACHGEN CAREG.—Such is the name in the Ordnance Map of a cairn situate right above the tunnel between the Rhondda and Avan Valleys. The name means Stone Boy! There is nothing on the spot suggesting a clue to such a meaning. In a Map of 1833, it is *Fachgen Careg*—nonsense again; but in such a bad Welsh form as to suggest a clue possibly to the proper form, namely, that it is *Corrug Fechan*, the name of the parish transposed. On another cairn, on the same boundary line, the name of the parish is inscribed on an iron post, in a circular fashion like a coin-legend; and a mapster ignorant of Welsh may have read *Fechan* before *Corrug*, and may have been assisted by a Welshman to make it *Fachgen Careg*, since perfected into *Bachgen Careg*.

JOHN GRIFFITH.

RHIW TOR Y CYMRY.—I believe there are some blood-curdling explanations of this name, the Tor of the Welshmen. The spot so-named is situate a mile or so north-west of Maesteg, Llangynwyd. The name is written in the mediæval charters of Margam, as I find *Notes on the Granges of Margam Abbey*, by Major Gray, of Port Talbot, “Torre-Kemerev,” “Torkemerev,” and “Toykemerev,” which is clearly *Tor y Cymereu*, now *Cymerau*, the Tor of the Confluences, or something of that sort. Compare *Rhyd y Cymerau*, Carm., and *Tor y Pantau*, Breck. Likewise the cognate of our *Cymmer*, the North-British *Cumber*, as in *Cumberland*, *Cumbernald*, has been contracted into *Comrie* in many Scottish place-names, like *Comrie*, near Crieff, and *Inver-Comrie* at the confluence of the Lyon and the Tay, and another in Rannoch (*The Gael*, 1873, p. 315).

JOHN GRIFFITH.

CAMBRIAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION. PORTMADOC MEETING,
AUGUST, 1903.

Subscriptions to Local Fund.

	£	s.	d.
J. E. Greaves, Esq., Broneifon, Criccieth	5	5	0
R. H. Wood, Esq., Pantglas, Trawsfynydd	5	5	0
J. A. A. Williams, Esq., Aberglaslyn Hall, Beddgelert	5	5	0
R. M. Greaves, Esq., Wern, Tremadoc	5	0	0
Col. O. J. Lloyd Evans, Broom Hall, Pwllheli	3	19	0
The Right Hon. Lord Harlech, Brogyntyn, Oswestry	3	0	0
Sir Hugh J. Ellis Nannay, Bart., Gwynfryn, Criccieth	3	0	0
Rev. W. W. Poole Hughes, M.A., The College, Llandoverly	2	2	0
The Right Hon. The Earl of Winchelsea, Harlech	2	2	0
A. B. Priestley, Esq., Cae Ddafydd, Penrhyndeudraeth	2	2	0
Mrs. Percival, Bodawen, Portmadoc	2	2	0
W. E. Oakeley, Esq., The Plas, Tanybwlic, Merioneth	2	0	0
Miss Greaves, Tanyrallt, Tremadoc	1	2	6
Mrs. Evans, Broom Hall, Pwllheli	1	1	0
Randal Casson, Esq., Bronygarth, Portmadoc	1	1	0
Dr. Walter Williams	1	1	0
Jonathan Davies, Esq., Bryn Eirian	1	1	0
Thomas Jones, Esq. (Cynhaiarn)	1	1	0

	£	s.	d.
The late William Jones, Esq., Bank, Portmadoc	...	1	1 0
Rev. J. E. Williams, The Vicarage	...	1	1 0
C. E. Breese, Esq., Solicitor	...	1	1 0
W. E. Morris, Esq., Chemist, 3, High St.	...	1	1 0
David Breese, Esq., Saethon	...	1	1 0
His Honour Judge Parry, Manchester	...	1	1 0
T. E. Roberts, Esq., Plasbybryn, Carnarvon	...	1	1 0
J. Parry Jones, Esq., Solicitor, Oswestry	...	1	1 0
J. Leigh Taylor, Esq., The Cliff, Penmaenpool...	...	1	1 0
J. Ignatius Williams, Esq., Hendregadredd, Pentrefelin	...	1	1 0
W. R. M. Wynne, Esq., Peniarth, Towyn	...	1	1 0
Messrs. S. Andrews & Son, Cardiff Road, Pwllheli	...	1	1 0
Hugh Prichard, Esq., Dinam, Gaerwen, Anglesey	...	1	1 0
Miss Lucy Griffith, Arianfryn, Barmouth	...	1	1 0
F. A. Satow, Esq., Dolfriog, Penrhyndeudraeth	...	1	1 0
Richard Davies, Esq., Tuhwni'r bwch, Portmadoc	...	1	1 0
A. Osmond Williams, Esq., M.P., Deudraeth Castle, Penrhyndeudraeth	...	1	1 0
Mrs. G. E. Lloyd, Trallwyn, Chwilog, R.S.O.	...	1	1 0
William George, Esq., Garth celyn, Criccieth	...	1	1 0
Samuel Griffith, Esq., M.D., Bodlondeb, Portmadoc	...	1	1 0
Mrs. Williams-Ellis, Glasfryn, Chwilog	...	1	1 0
Cledwyn Owen, Esq., Solicitor, Pwllheli	...	1	1 0
Mrs. Stedman, 4, Marine Terrace, Portmadoc	...	1	1 0
Robert Jones-Morris, Esq., Ty cerrig, Talsarnau	...	1	1 0
Griffith Prichard, Esq., Bodhyfryd, Minffordd	...	1	1 0
Messrs. Robert Isaac Jones and Son, Printers, Tremadoc	...	1	1 0
R. O. Davies, Esq., Solicitor, Bl. Festiniog	...	1	1 0
J. Bryn Roberts, Esq., M.P., Bryn-adda, Bangor	...	1	1 0
Timothy Davies, Esq., Pantyeelyn, Putney, London, S.W.	...	1	1 0
Edward Roberts, Esq., H.M. Inspector of Schools, Carnarvon	...	1	0 0
Robert Jones, Esq., Solicitor, Portmadoc	...	1	0 0
E. S. Hartland, Esq., Highgarth, Gloucester	...	1	0 0
Col. T. E. J. Lloyd, Plas Tregayan, Llangwyllog, Anglesey	...	1	0 0
The late Col. Wynne Finch, Cefn-amwlch, Pwllheli	...	1	0 0
Daniel Morris, Esq., 189, Falkner Street, Liverpool	...	0	12 0
Rev. Canon J. Lloyd Jones, Vicarage, Criccieth	...	0	10 6
John Evans, Esq., High Street, Portmadoc	...	0	10 6
T. E. Morris, Esq., 8, Fig Tree Court, Temple, London, E.C.	...	0	10 6
Mrs. Charles Williams, Hengwm, Dyffryn, Merioneth	...	0	10 6
Mrs. M. E. Davies, Bryntirion, Merthyr Tydfil...	...	0	10 6
E. A. Andrewes, Esq., Bodawel, Portmadoc	...	0	10 6
Mrs. Hall (of Leamington), at Ralph Street, Borth-y-geat	...	0	10 6
Miss Lloyd Jones, Penrallt, Penmaenmawr	...	0	10 6
Miss E. Homfray, Brecon Place, Portmadoc	...	0	10 6
Mrs. Robert Rowlands, Eirianedd,	...	0	10 6
Dr. W. Jones-Morris, Is-y-coed,	...	0	10 6
J. Jones-Morris, Esq., Solicitor, Bl. Festiniog	...	0	10 6
Mrs. Watts Jones, Glynn, Penmaenmawr	...	0	10 0
Thomas Goffey, Esq., Amalfi, Blundellsands, Liverpool	...	0	7 6
Rev. T. Walters, Llanarmon Rectory, Chwilog...	...	0	7 6
Dr. Jones, Henar, Llanrwst	...	0	7 6
J. Rhys Evans, Esq., County School, Portmadoc	...	0	7 6
W. Caer Jones, Esq., Solicitor, Criccieth	...	0	7 6
H. G. Hollingworth, Esq., Llanbedr, R.S.O., Merioneth	...	0	7 6
Miss McLean, Bank Place, Portmadoc	...	0	7 6
Mrs. Lloyd George, Bryn awelon, Criccieth	...	0	7 6
Rev. J. J. Roberts (Iolo Caernarvon), Portmadoc	...	0	5 0

BALANCE SHEET.

RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By Excursion Tickets	109	13	0			
	14	14	0			
				124	7	0
„ Subscriptions (as per List)				93	11	6
„ Public Meeting (Admission Tickets)				1	8	0
Bank Interest				0	6	0
				£219	12	6

PAYMENTS.

Carriage Hire	176	6	6			
	22	5	10			
				98	12	4
Printing : R. Isaac Jones and Son	10	2	0			
Lloyd and Son	9	5	5			
				19	7	5
Railway Fares : Cambrian Railway Company...				6	13	5
Conversazione : J. Holt Newell				5	0	0
108 Luncheons at Beddgelert	11	0	0			
	2	10	0			
				13	10	0
Loan Collection : Insurance	3	0	0			
Carriage of Parcels	0	16	7			
Caretakers : Constabulary	1	10	0			
Rowland Jones	1	13	0			
				6	19	7
Hire and Carriage of Furniture and Chairs } E. J. Williams	1	4	0			
Masonic Hall and Board Schoolroom } R. Lloyd and Co.	1	5	0			
Ynyscynhaiarn Urban District Council ...	0	10	6			
William Evans	0	5	0			
				3	4	6
Rent of Board Schoolroom and another Room ...				0	12	0
Postage, etc.	6	3	7			
	10	16	0			
				6	19	7
Telegrams and Postal Orders	0	12	1			
	10	6	4			
				0	18	5
Gratuities to Caretakers of Places visited ...				1	8	0
Stationery, etc.				3	11	9
Clerk and Doorkeeper... ..				2	18	6
Cleaning Masonic Hall				0	5	0
Stamps on Agreements				0	5	6
Bank Commission	10	6	9			
	0	2	6			
				0	9	3
Cheque Book				0	2	1
Bill Poster... ..				0	4	0
Photographs				0	16	0
Balance	26	17	9			
	120	17	5			
				45	15	2
				£219	12	6

¹ Paid out by the General Secretary.

NOTE.—The balance transferred to the Association would have been about £65 had not the Local Committee undertaken to pay for the printing of programmes and other items, which have hitherto been annually paid out of the General Fund of the Association. A considerable portion of the above Balance will be expended in meeting the cost of the Report of the Portmadoc Meeting issued to Subscribers of 10s. 6d. and upwards.

Audited and found correct.

Signed : JOHN E. GREAVES, Chairman of the Local Committee.

R. TREVOR OWEN, Senior General Secretary of the C.A.A.

D. G. OWEN, Honorary Treasurer of the Local Committee.

CHARLES E. BREESE, } Honorary Secretaries of the Local
T. E. MORRIS, } Committee.

1st March, 1904.

BRYNLLYS CASTLE AND CHURCH.—The name of Brynlllys (the Ridge of the Palace) indicates a fortress of ante-Norman date, and probably refers to the residence of Brychan, ruler of Breconshire, which, as we know, was situated in this locality. After the Norman Conquest, Brynlllys was granted by the Crown to Richard Fitz-Pons, who had fought valiantly against the Welsh, and with much success. From him it descended to his son Walter, who married the great heiress Margaret de Toni, and in her right became possessed of Clifford Castle, the name of which place he eventually took. It was a much more important place than Brynlllys, which henceforth suffered from an absentee owner; and this is doubtless the reason that we hear but little of it in the Border wars. One incident in its history about this date is recorded by Giraldus Cambrensis. Mahel, Earl of Hereford, came hither on a visit to Walter Clifford. Mahel, says Giraldus, was remarkable for his inhumanity, and had persecuted the Bishop of St. David's to such an extent that the unfortunate prelate dared not enter Breconshire. But retribution overtook the tyrant, for while being hospitably entertained by Walter, the house was by accident burnt down, and he received a mortal blow by a stone falling from the principal tower on his head; upon which he instantly despatched messengers to recall the Bishop, and exclaimed with a lamentable voice :—"O my father and high priest, your Saint has taken most cruel vengeance on me, not waiting the conversion of a sinner, but hastening his death and overthrow." Thus he ended his tyranny and his life together. Walter de Clifford was succeeded by his son Walter, and at the death of the latter in 1263, his vast possessions passed to his only child Maud, widow of William Longespée, Earl of Salisbury. She married, secondly, John Giffard, who obtained from the King right of free warren in his wife's domain of Brynlllys. It was this John Giffard who received licence from the King to hunt wolves.

On the death of Humphrey de Bohun, Earl of Hereford and Essex, an inquisition was held at Hereford, January 29th, 1298, and it was then found that "John Gyffard holds of Brecon the manor of Brynlllys, with its appurtenances, and he is bound to find in the time of

war, at the Castle of Brecon, five war-horses and one other horse, during forty days, at the charges of the Lord, and owe suit as above." Giffard died in 1299, and a partition in Chancery was made, 27 Edward I, of "the lands which John Giffard held of the King in chief, of the inheritance of his late wife Maud." To his fourth daughter, Maud Giffard, was assigned the Castle and Manor of Brynlllys, with the appurtenances thereof, which were held of Humphrey de Bohun, Earl of Essex and Hereford, by knight's service, and which were of the yearly value of £13 16s. 10d. Maud Giffard was given in marriage by the King to William Genevill; but how long Brynlllys continued in the Genevill family is uncertain, and it appears eventually to have lapsed to the Crown.

In 1342 Humphrey de Bohun, Earl of Essex and Hereford, was commanded by the King to raise one hundred and forty Welsh archers in the lands of Pengelly and Brynlllys, for the war in France; such archers to be furnished with bows, arrows, and other proper arms, and one suit of clothing, to follow in the train of Rhys ap Griffith and Edmund Hakebut.

When next we hear of it, in the time of Owen Glyndwr, it is stated to be the King's Manor. In a letter from John Fairford, Receiver of Brecon, to Henry IV, dated July 7th, 1403, he says: "May it please your most noble Lordship to know that on Friday last the rebels of Cantriffselley and Builth did burn certain houses within your Manor of Brynlllys." In the time of Henry VI, Brynlllys was claimed by Anne, widow of Humphrey, Earl of Stafford, as part of the lordship of Brecon: though it was even then doubted whether it was parcel of that lordship, and it was afterwards seized by the Crown, as forming no part of that property. In the twenty-third year of Henry VI, it was granted to Humphrey, Duke of Buckingham. After the attainder of that nobleman in 1483, his estates passed to the Crown, and a survey made in 1521 says the value of Brynlllys was £14 6s. 1½d., and that "the Castle was decayed and meet for nothing but prisoners." The office of porter at the said castle was held by John Lewis Havard, at 2d. per diem. A house in Brynlllys was then in the King's hands by reason of a forfeit. Another survey, made in the same reign, shows that Robert Havard also held the office of bailiff; that the rents of assize from the freeholders of Brynlllys amounted to 113s. 1d., and that the payment of "*Firma Barcariorum*" was customary. This was a rent paid by the lord in proportion to the number of shepherds he kept, in lieu of his obligation to carry materials for the repairs of the castle at Brecon. In the reign of Edward IV, it was granted to Sir Roger Vaughan, of Tretower and Porthaml, and through the marriage of the heiress of Porthaml to Sir Robert Knollys, the latter obtained Brynlllys Castle, the "*Caput Baronie*." In the following reign, he sold it to one of the Cecils of Allttrynis. But they did not long retain it, and since then it has several times changed hands.

There is little remaining of the Castle, except the tower or keep,

which is of somewhat uncommon type, and is said to be of twelfth- or thirteenth-century work, and was probably built by Walter de Clifford, after his fortress was burnt. It was accessible only from the first floor, and the arches of the doorway and some of the windows are formed of two inclined stones. In the wall of the basement room are cavities running horizontally round the building, the object of which is unknown.

The church, dedicated to St. Mary, has little remarkable about it, except its detached campanile, which, however, is not a hundred years old, but was rebuilt on the site of a former one. On entering the church, immediately behind the door on the right-hand side, may be seen a magnificent specimen of a Consecration cross. Other features of interest are some narrow Norman windows, and a fourteenth-century font. The church was doubtless built by the Cliffords, and it was given by them to the Cluniac Priory of Clifford, which they had founded. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the King's books at £4 16s. 0½d. In the *Valor Benefic'* it is stated that the Rectories of Brynlllys and Llandeulle were then held by William Vaughan, Esquire, and Lewis Gough, at £16 0s. 0d. per annum, late the possessions of Clifford Priory. And that out of the aforesaid Rectories the sum of 9s. 6d. a year was due to the Archdeacon of Brecon for procuration and sinodals; and from the Rectory of Brynlllys to the Bishop of St. Davids was owing, under the same heads, 10s. 8d., and also a sum for visitation, leaving a residue of £14 18s. 1d. In the fifth year of King James, the tithes of Brynlllys, lately belonging to Clifford Priory, were granted by the Crown to two laymen, by name Lydall and Bostock. They afterwards came to the Vaughans, and the living now belongs to the De Winton family.

LLANVILLO.—It is somewhat unusual to find a Breconshire church dedicated to a Saxon saint; for such was St. Millo, or Milburga, and the fact would seem to imply the presence of Saxons here at an early date. St. Milburga was daughter of Merewald, King of Mercia, and was born about 662. She founded a priory at Wenlock, in Shropshire, and many wonderful stories are told of her sanctity, and great was her fame through all the border country. Jones mentions having seen some old documents in which the church is called "*Ecclesia Sanctæ Milburghæ Virginis*." The same authority says that the advowson of the Rectory went with the Lordship of Brecon. On the attainder of the Duke of Buckingham it lapsed to the Crown, and was eventually granted by the Crown to Sir Roger Vaughan, High Sheriff of Breconshire, in 1550. It is now in the gift of his descendant, Lord Ashburnham. In the "*Taxation*" of Pope Nicholas, in 1291, the living was valued at £13 6s. 8d. The present register goes back to 1774, but there was an older one, beginning in 1632. The living was charged with a payment of 7s. to the Abbey of Wigmore, which is annually received by the

Auditor of Wales. Among the witnesses to deeds in the Brecon Priory Cartulary, in the twelfth and thirteenth century, appear the names of Bertram de Llanvillo, Bartholemew de Llanvillo, Benedict de Llanvillo, Presbyter, and Robert de Llanvillo, Constable of Brecon. In 1399, Joan, Countess of Hereford, appointed John Fairford to the Rectory of Llanvillo. He was much employed in matters of State, was appointed Receiver of Brecon, and was one of the Commissioners named in a Commission given by Henry IV, at Devynock, for pardoning the rebel adherents of Owen Glendower upon their submission. A letter addressed by him, on July 7th, 1403, to King Henry, still exists. Sir Stephen Glynne has given the following description of the church:—"It has a nave and chancel only, with a remarkably low and coarse western tower and a south porch. . . . The tower looks as if it was never finished; it has a pointed tiled roof, and is entirely devoid of architectural character; it has only one slit-like opening, and no original door. There is the trace of a Norman doorway on the north, now closed. The arch is semicircular, and between the tympanum and the door-case is a horizontal course of hollowed square ornament. There is the trace of a lancet window on the north. . . . On the south is a square-headed, two-light, labelled Perpendicular window. There is the projection on the north for the rood-stairs. The roof is coved and ribbed. Between the nave and chancel is a rude semicircular arch and a pretty fair rood-loft and screen, having panelling below the loft and panelled front on the west; also some tolerable screen tracery and cornice of vine-leaves and grapes." In front of the rood-loft are twelve niches, in which, it is supposed, were formerly statues of the Twelve Apostles. Llanvillo Feast took place on the first Monday in March. A well here bears the name of the Saint, Fynnon Villo, as does also the hill called Allt Villo.

The family of Le Bret held lands here, and John le Bret settled lands in Llanvillo on Henry Solers, after the death of William le Bret, as a marriage portion with Maud le Bret, John's daughter. In this parish is Tredomen, once the residence of the Aubrey family, who came into the estate through the marriage of Sir Edward Aubrey, Sheriff of Breconshire in 1583, to Joan, daughter and co-heiress of William Havard, of Tredomen.

Tylecrwn, in this parish, seems to have belonged to St. Peter's Monastery at Gloucester, as in some accounts of that monastery in the year 1322, is mention of the sum of two shillings payable annually for "Tulencrin," in Breconshire. It is also mentioned in the Inquisition taken on the death of Humphrey de Bohun, Earl of Hereford, in 1380, who owned at Tylecrwn one cottage and four acres of land.

CARDIGAN MEETING.—The Annual General Meeting will take place at Cardigan on Monday, August 15th, and four following days, under the Presidency of J. W. Willis-Bund, Esq., F.S.A.

CAMBRIAN ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

Statement of Accounts, 1903.

RECEIPTS.		PAYMENTS.	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Balance in hand as per last Account	294 19 3	Mr. Romilly Allen : Salary	45 0 0
Subscriptions for 1903, and Arrears received from English and Foreign Members, and Members residing in North Wales and the Marches	157 10 0	" " Disbursements	2 0 0
Subscriptions from Members for 1904, paid in advance	4 4 0	Canon Trevor Owen : Salary	10 0 0
Subscriptions for 1903, and Arrears received from Members residing in South Wales and Monmouthshire	160 13 0	" " Disbursements	7 5 11
Balance, Portmadoc Meeting	48 5 2	Rev. C. Chidlow : Salary	5 0 0
Books sold	3 3 0	" " Disbursements	4 6 5
Dividends on Consols	5 3 10	Reprints of Sir S. R. Glynn's "Notes on the Older Welsh Churches"	10 10 0
Amount received from Holyhead Bank, balance at Credit previously unaccounted for	58 16 0	Messrs. A. Constable and Co. (Copies of <i>Index of Archaeological Papers</i>)	6 17 6
C. J. Clark, Publisher (on account), for sale of Books, 1899 to 1902.	14 12 4	Bedford Press : Printing <i>Journal</i> , etc., £207 0s. 10d.; <i>Index</i> , £5 13s. 6s.	212 14 4
Ditto ditto 1903	9 9 10	A. E. Smith : Illustrations	45 17 6
		Clegyr Voya Exploration Fund	3 10 0
		Treceiri Exploration Fund	10 0 0
		Rathbone and Co. : Frame for Penmon Enamel, £2 15s. 6d.; Fixing ditto, 4s. 6d.	3 0 0
		Royal Insurance Company : Renewal Premium	1 10 0
		Special Grant to Mr. Romilly Allen, Secretary, being amount paid by him to A. Freke, Cardiff, for Photographs.	1 8 0
		Special Grant to Treceiri Account Fund, as per Resolution passed at Annual Meeting held August 30th, 1903	30 0 0

C. J. Clark, Publisher (in account), amount due to him for 1899 to 1902 . . .	£13 12 0	
Do.: His Commission on Sale of Books, do. . .	1 9 4	15 1 4
Do.: (in account) Amount due to him for 1903 . . .	8 17 8	
Do.: His Commission on Sale of Books, do. . .	0 19 0	
Balance . . .	332 18 9	9 16 8
Audited and found correct, . . .	£756 16 5	
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> J. FISHER. A. FOULKES-ROBERTS. } Auditors. </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> W. L. MORGAN, Hon. Treasurer. </div>		

March 24th, 1904:

PEMBROKE SURVEY.

Treasurer's Statement for the Year ending 31st December, 1903.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
1902.				1902.			
January 2nd. Receipts from Rev. Canon Trevor Owen . . .	2	10	0	PAYMENTS.			
				January 18th. To paid H. W. Williams, Solva. Printing Account . . .	2	10	0
1903.				1903.			
December 22nd. Received from the Executors of the late Treasurer, per Mr. Rice Williams . . .	16	12	11	December 31st. To Balance down . . .	16	12	11
	£19	2	11		£19	2	11
				Audited and found correct, . . .			
				<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> J. FISHER. A. FOULKES-ROBERTS. } Auditors. </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> W. L. MORGAN, Hon. Treasurer. </div>			

March 24th, 1904.

TRECEIRI ACCOUNT.

Treasurer's Statement for the Year ending 31st December, 1903.

RECEIPTS.		PAYMENTS.	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
September 3rd, 1903.		January 12th, 1904.	
Received from Mrs. T. Allen . . .	5 0 0	To repaid General Account, Amount expended in respect of work excavated . . .	4 12 0
Received from Executors of the late Treasurer, per Mr. Rice Williams . . .	37 12 2	To Balance down . . .	71 7 4
The same (Interest on Deposit from May 28th, 1901, to December 22nd, 1903) . . .	2 7 2		
Special Grant made by the Archaeological Association at Annual Meeting held August 30th, 1903 . . .	30 0 0		
Received of Miss Lucy Griffiths . . .	1 0 0		
	<u>£75 19 4</u>		<u>£75 19 4</u>

Audited and found correct,

J. FISHER.
A. FOULKES-ROBERTS. } *Auditors.*
W. L. MORGAN, *Hon. Treasurer.*

March 24th, 1904.